

Foreign
Broadcast
Information
Service



A N N I V E R S A R Y
1 9 4 1 - 1 9 9 1

Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-91-040
Thursday
28 February 1991

Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-91-040

CONTENTS

28 February 1991

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

PANA Press Review on Liberia, Gulf War 1

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Tropical Rain Forests Conference Opens in Accra [PANA] 2
 'Text' of Dar es Salaam Summit Declaration [Kigali Radio] 2

CENTRAL AFRICA

Cameroon

'Open Letter' Criticizes Biya on Democracy [LE NOUVEL HORIZON 18 Feb] 4

Congo

National Conference Suspended Due to Disagreements [PANA] 4
 New Independent Daily Hits Newsstands 23 Feb [AFP] 5

Gabon

*Inquiry Into Fraud by USG Minister Urged [L'UNION 3 Dec] 5

Rwanda

Foreign Minister Meets With CEPGL Secretary [Kigali Radio] 6

Zaire

Lubumbashi University To Resume Lectures 1 Mar [AFP] 6

EAST AFRICA

Ethiopia

Rebels Launch New Offensive, Combat Army 7
 Army Beats Back Rebels [London International] 7
 More on 'Intensive Fighting' [Addis Ababa International] 7
 Former Officers Blamed for Fall of Mtsiwa Port [AFP] 8
 Egypt Fails To Stop Cooperation With Israel [Cairo AL-WAFD 20 Feb] 8
 Official Asks for International Aid for Refugees [Addis Ababa International] 8

Kenya

Moi Receives UK Envoy, Outgoing Spanish Envoy [KNA] 9
 Debt Relief Accord Signed With Belgium [KNA] 9
 Former Member of Parliament Charged With Sedition [KNA] 9
 Diplomats Reject Human, Civil Rights Charges [SUNDAY TIMES 24 Feb] 9

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Bush's Combat Suspension Announcement Welcomed [SAPA]	11
Boer Leader on 'New Era of American Imperialism' [SAPA]	11
France Likely To Lift Sanctions by 'End of June' [SAPA]	11
Taiwan on 'Investment Problems' From 'Instability' [SAPA]	11
Widening of Trade Relations With West Seen [THE STAR 27 Feb]	12
Inkatha-Aligned Union Calls for End to Sanctions [SAPA]	13
Further on Killing of Pietermaritzburg Chief	13
Police Investigating [Umtata Radio]	13
Traditional Leaders, ANC React [Umtata Radio]	13
Document Notes Chief Caused Problems [Umtata Radio]	13
MK Cadres 'Optimistic' on 30 Apr Release [SAPA]	13
PAC on Members Jailed by 'Illegal' Government [SAPA]	14
Police 'Briefly' Arrest Returning ANC Activist [SAPA]	14
AWB Leader Denies Split Among Commando Units [SAPA]	14
Inkatha, ANC Support Pietermaritzburg Program [Umtata Radio]	14
DP Names Yeoville By-Election Candidate [SAPA]	15
Institute for Multiparty Democracy Established [SAPA]	15
NP Completes Guidelines, Party Open to All [Johannesburg Radio]	15
NAFCOC Committed to Free-Market System [THE STAR 25 Feb]	15
Money Supply Growth Drops Below Target [Johannesburg Radio]	16
28 Feb Press Review of Current Issues, Problems [THE CITIZEN, etc.]	16

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Angola

UNITA Attacked Cuban Forces Near Lobito [Luanda Radio]	17
UN Official 'Surprised' at Handling of Aid [Johannesburg International]	17
Dos Santos Dismisses Envoy to UK Over Assault [Luanda Radio]	17
Envoy's Attack on Newsmen Commented [Voice of the Black Cockerel]	17
European Parliament Team Visits Jamba [Voice of the Black Cockerel]	19
Team Gives Interview, Departs [Voice of the Black Cockerel]	19

Namibia

Angola Accepts Responsibility for Bombings [SAPA]	20
---	----

Zambia

Kaunda Receives Saudi Envoy on Gulf War Issue [Lusaka Radio]	21
RSA Team, Mining Cooperation To Hold Talks [SAPA]	21
Opposition Official Denies Divisions in Party [Lusaka Radio]	21

WEST AFRICA

Benin

Prime Minister Launches Presidential Campaign [Cotonou Radio]	22
4 Parties Declare Support [Cotonou Radio]	22
NCC Presidential Candidate Launches Campaign [Cotonou Radio]	22
Presidential Candidate on Nigeria, Candidacy [PANA]	23

Burkina Faso

Compaore Said 'Losing Patience' With Taylor [London International]	23
Council of Ministers Adopts 1991 Budget [Ouagadougou Radio]	24
Three Financial Accords Signed With France [Ouagadougou Radio]	24

Mali

Opposition Leader Flees to Exile in Senegal [London International]	24
Mali-Burkinabe Security Officials Meet [Bamako Radio]	24

Niger

Demonstrators Ransack Customs Post in Tahoua [Niamey Radio]	25
Students 'Calmly' Evacuate Campus Before Deadline [AFP]	25
French National Killed in Tuareg Attack [AFP]	25

Senegal

Envoy to Kuwait To Return to Post 'Immediately' [Dakar Radio]	25
'False Bomb Alert' in Western Business Building [PANA]	25
U.S., UK Embassies Receive Pro-Iraqi Letters [PANA]	26
Mauritanian Coastguards Shoot, Wound Fisherman [AFP]	26
*Gulf War Viewed as Attack on Islam, Palestine [WAL FADJRI 18-24 Jan]	26
*Editorial Notes Impact of War on Third World [LE TEMOIN 15 Jan]	27

Togo

Liberia Rebel Leaders, Sawyer Meet in Lome	28
Eyadema Receives Prince Johnson [Lome Radio]	28
Taylor, Sawyer Meet [London International]	28
Eyadema Receives Sawyer, Taylor [Lome Radio]	29

PANA Press Review on Liberia, Gulf War

AB2302102691 Dakar PANA in English 0955 GMT
23 Feb 91

[From the weekly press review; all quotation marks as received]

[Excerpts] Dakar, 23 Feb. (TAP/ZANA/PANA)—The pact reached in Lome among rival Liberian factions, the second anniversary of the Arab Maghreb Union and the Gulf War returned in the editorials of African newspapers reaching PANA this week. Commenting on the Lome Pact, Nigeria's REPUBLIC newspaper said, We want to congratulate ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] leaders for the success achieved so far. Without their untiring efforts in seeking peace for Liberia and ECOMOG's [ECOWAS Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] deployment, the daily said, Liberia would have been destroyed by now.

It said, all the parties should try to abide by the Lome accord in order for peace to reign in Liberia. However, it noted one unpleasant development is Charles Taylor's claim to the Presidency of a reconstituted interim government and his reported refusal to say emphatically if he would disarm his troops.

Taylor's inordinate ambition to become president could create problems for genuine peace, it said, adding, more ridiculous is the claim that he is the only one capable of maintaining peace and stability in Liberia. It described Taylor as a recalcitrant war-monger not genuinely interested in peace. His action in trying to go back on the Lome agreement is a betrayal of trust, it said, adding let us remind him that enough Liberian blood has been spilled. Many other West African citizens have laid down their lives for peace in that country.

Nigeria's WEST AFRICA magazine commented on what it termed the ticklish question of determining the criteria for when intervention, such as ECOWAS in Liberia, may begin. In the African context there is an issue more fundamental than the difficulties of determining when to intervene, what for and what to leave behind, the weekly said.

It went on: the issue is: How can one minimise the possibilities of a country sliding into chaos? It gave as examples Ethiopia, Liberia, Somalia and Uganda, states where it said the slide to chaos is rooted primarily in politics.

A strong argument can be made that the primary issue placed on the African agenda by Liberia and Somalia is

not the need to revise the principle of non-intervention but the consequences of lack of democracy and autocratic handling of sociopolitical tensions, it said. [passage omitted]

On the Gulf war, the Nigerian newspaper THE GUARDIAN congratulated the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) for finally waking up from its elephantine stupor to deliberate on the Gulf war. However, mostly it criticised the movement's lack of initiatives on the Gulf.

Since Gorbachev rigorously pushed his crusade for change in the Soviet Union... the balance of power had radically altered in the world and they should have sensed this fact since August 2, 1990 when President Saddam Husayn moved to invade and annex Kuwait. That was when its members would have collectively imposed a positive restraint on him, it said. It added, NAM had another opportunity to lobby UN members to influence Resolution 678 in such a way that the outcome would have brought peace and preserved the self-esteem of the main protagonists. The resolution calls for all possible means to be used to obtain Iraq's withdrawal from Kuwait.

When the U.S. almost single-handedly mobilized the coalition forces, NAM members could have applied effective political, economic and diplomatic leverage to ensure that the coalition forces did not go beyond the implementation of the provisions of UN Resolution 678, etc, it said.

Commenting on Iraq's acceptance of the Soviet peace plan, Senegal's SOLEIL said, Iraq's acceptance of the Soviet peace plan does not necessarily signal an end to the war. After all, it went on, the allies are continuing their air attacks and Baghdad has continued its SCUD missile attacks on Saudi Arabia. On the ground, then, nothing has changed, it said.

Analysing the situation it said, all depends on the allies who, one must accept, are in a difficult situation. The allies have always insisted that the Soviet plan did not go far enough in meeting their demands. But having not rejected it outright, they must act concretely, it said.

Aspects of the Soviet plan such as a cease-fire and the lifting of UN sanctions prior to the Iraqi withdrawal, it said ran against the grain of allied thinking. Thus, it said, one understands Bush's reservations. But it said, in the end the allies must choose between a victory which excludes the use of ground forces, on one hand and on the other, a final offensive. Wait and see. [passage omitted]

Tropical Rain Forests Conference Opens in Accra*AB2502204291 Dakar PANA in English 1633 GMT
25 Feb 91*

[Text] Accra, 25 Feb. (GNA/PANA)—About 20 trade unionists, government officials and representatives of international agencies opened a four-day conference in Accra Monday on tropical rain forests in Africa.

The conference, organized by the Public Utility Workers' Union of the trade union congress, is being attended by delegates from Ghana, Cote d'Ivoire [Ivory Coast], Nigeria, Gabon, Zaire, Cameroon, Guinea Bissau and Congo. Resource personnel come from Britain, Italy, Germany, Sweden. It is sponsored by the Friedrich Ebert Foundation of Germany and the International Federation of Building and Wood Workers based in Geneva.

Participants will exchange views and information on the destruction of tropical rain forests in Africa and its attendant effects on the environment and workers.

In his opening address, Ghana's secretary (minister) for mobilization and social welfare, David Sarpong Boateng, stressed the need for better management of all forest resources. He urged the conference to address itself to the devastating impact which the destruction of our forests produce on the rainfall pattern and its consequent effect on food production." [no opening quote as received]

Boateng said the assault on the world's tropical forests has brought immense and growing costs in terms of degradation of the environmental resource base of the planet. This has also caused serious risks to the earth's life-supporting system and to human health and survival.

'Text' of Dar es Salaam Summit Declaration*EA2202181091 Kigali Domestic Service
in French 1115 GMT 21 Feb 91*

["Full Text" of Dar es Salaam regional summit conference declaration on refugees, issued in Dar es Salaam on 19 February]

[Text] We return to the Dar es Salaam summit held the day before yesterday [19 February]—a regional summit to resolve the fate of the Rwandan refugees.

Our country, which has always opted for a peaceful and definitive solution to the problem, enjoyed during the summit the approval and support of its neighbors, namely Burundi, Zaire, Uganda, and Tanzania, and even of the organizations represented at the meeting, namely the OAU and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR]. The position of Rwanda and its government is that any refugee who wishes to do so may return to the country under two conditions: First, that the friendly countries and organizations give us material and financial assistance for the reintegration of the returnees; and second, that those who are fighting against us effectively

end hostilities. It is within this defined framework that the presidential amnesty to refugees can be implemented and even extended to those who might have committed offences against the state before their departure or during their stay in foreign countries. I invite you to listen to the full text of the Dar es Salaam declaration, which concluded the regional conference on refugees, read by Thomas Kamirindi:

[Kamirindi] At the friendly invitation of His Excellency Mr. Ali Hassan Mwinyi, president of the United Republic of Tanzania, their excellencies Presidents Pierre Buyoya of the Republic of Burundi, Juvenal Habyarimana of the Republic of Rwanda, Yoweri Kaguta Museveni of the Republic of Uganda, and Lunda Bululu, prime minister of the Republic of Zaire, met in Dar es Salaam, the United Republic of Tanzania, on 19 February 1991.

Their excellencies Mr. Salim Ahmed Salim, the OAU secretary general, and Mr. (Sergio Viera de Mello), representative of the UNHCR, also took part in the summit.

Taking into consideration the traditional and historical links that have always prevailed between the countries and peoples of the region, the conference participants stressed the spirit of good-neighborliness, solidarity, and brotherly cooperation on which they have always relied in order to define and solve common problems.

After listening to reports given by the heads of state concerned and by the OAU secretary general on the implementation of the decisions taken during the Mwanza [in Tanzania], Gbadolite, and Goma [Zaire] summits relating to the implementation of a dialogue between the conflicting parties, the implementation of a cease-fire, and the deployment of military observers followed by a regional conference, the five [as heard] heads of state reviewed the situation prevailing in Rwanda following the events in the country since October 1990, and the problem of Rwandan refugees in the region in particular.

The conference expressed its gratitude and appreciation to His Excellency Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, president of the Republic of Zaire, for the efforts he has made to establish a dialogue between the Rwandan Government and the armed opposition and also takes note of the difficulties encountered in this regard. The conference, however, invites President Mobutu to maintain the momentum of the dialogue so as to it reach a solution to the problems by the parties concerned.

Fully aware of the fact that the Rwandan refugees' fate is the responsibility of the Rwandan people and its government, the latter reiterated its commitment to finding a lasting and definitive solution to the problem.

In this regard, the Rwandan Government recognises that voluntary repatriation is a legitimate right of the Rwandan refugees and that it constitutes a factor for

peace and national reconciliation; undertakes, in the spirit of its policy of openness to all political trends, to remove all obstacles preventing Rwandan refugees from returning to their country of origin and to guarantee their full participation in the country's democratic political process; undertakes, on the one hand, to take the appropriate measures to facilitate the harmonious return of refugees who wish to do so and their reintegration in all sectors of [word indistinct] and, on the other hand, to declare a general amnesty for refugees as defined by the 1951 UN convention and the 1969 OAU convention on refugees. The Rwandan Government accepts, subsequent to an agreement on a cease-fire and a successful conclusion of a dialogue, to extend the general amnesty to include persons who may have committed offences against the state before their departure or during their stay in foreign countries.

The regional conference launches an appeal to the OAU member states, the international community, and the relevant international organizations, to take appropriate measures to facilitate the naturalization and economic and social integration of those Rwandan refugees who opt to settle outside their country of origin. In this regard, the five neighboring countries—Burundi, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, and Zaire—undertake to facilitate as much as possible, subject to their respective national laws and regulations, the naturalization of those Rwandans who have expressed the desire to become nationals of their countries of residence.

The regional conference urgently appeals to the international community, friendly countries, and international organizations—both intergovernmental and non-governmental—to give financial, technical, and material assistance to ensure the reintegration of the repatriates in

their country of origin and the integration of those Rwandans who decide to remain in their present countries of residence and of those who may have been naturalized [in their present countries of residence].

The regional conference requests the OAU and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, in cooperation with the countries concerned, to formulate a plan of action aimed at implementing all the decisions of the present conference, including the convening of a donors conference. Such a plan of action should take into consideration the impact of the influx of repatriates on the economic and social infrastructures of the country of origin and the needs of the countries of asylum that decide to accept some Rwandan refugees in accordance with the national laws of these countries.

Furthermore, the conference requests the OAU and the UNHCR to formulate this plan of action in close cooperation with the countries concerned, donor countries, and international institutions. In order to implement this plan of action, the OAU and the UNHCR are mandated to convene a donors meeting within six months from the date of adoption of the present declaration in order to mobilize the necessary resources.

The regional conference expresses its appreciation to the OAU secretary general and to the UNHCR for their contributions to this conference and for the important role they have always played in the search for lasting solutions to the refugee problem.

The regional conference expresses its gratitude to His Excellency President Ali Hassan Mwinyi and the Tanzanian Government and people for the brotherly welcome and warm hospitality offered to the heads of state and their delegations.

Cameroon

'Open Letter' Criticizes Biya on Democracy

AB2502190291 Abidjan LE NOUVEL HORIZON
in French 18 Feb 91 p 7

[Celestin Monga "An Open Letter to Paul Biya" under the rubric "A Faked Democracy"; first paragraph is LE NOUVEL HORIZON introduction]

[Text] For your information, we publish this open letter to the president of Cameroon, which resulted in the arrest of its author. The daily FRATERNITE MATIN called this repression.

Mr. President, like many Cameroonians, I was shocked by the outrageously condescending, paternalistic and pretentious tone you used in the National Assembly on 3 December to address the people. How can you tell 11 million Cameroonians: "I have brought you to democracy..." in this country where the most elementary human rights are trampled upon every day, where a majority of the people have nothing to live on while a handful of go-getters are sharing the country's wealth among themselves.

What kind of democracy are you talking about so pompously? Have you set foot in New-Bell [district in Douala], dear president? To what "freedom" have you led this country, where 98 percent of urban dwellers live in ghettos without the means to obtain health care, to eat square meals, or even to express themselves, for the tens of thousands (primarily infants) who sleep in trenches in Douala each night? What kind of "rule by law" is it where any obscure policeman can detain anybody he wants without having to account to anybody? Are you really proud of this Cameroon, where the judiciary bootlicks the executive authority? Are you proud, as leader of the country, of the Cameroonian judiciary, which sentences first those who are not able to bribe the court. If I were you, I would sound less triumphant.

The recent National Assembly session, pompously labeled "the freedoms session" by your overzealous propagandist, will bring neither social justice nor well-being to the poor—and this for many reasons better known to you than to me:

1. Deputies of the single party are not qualified to organize multipartyism and competition. How do you plan to organize multiparty elections by using an electoral code tailored to suit a single party?
2. The ruling Cameroonian People's Democratic Movement [CPDM] has effectively infiltrated the state apparatus, the army, the traditional chieftancies, as well as all the local authorities. Moreover, it has colossal material and financial resources (whose origin is known to everyone), which will make tomorrow's political game unfair.
3. The institutional framework within which this country runs is faked; it is abnormal that illiterate deputies

should vote clandestinely for laws that commit the future of an entire people. In any democratic country, bills submitted to parliament are published long in advance to enable the people's representatives to give them serious thought and so that the public may know what is in store for it.

4. The verification of the constitutionality of laws is currently stymied by the sluggishness of Supreme Court procedures: only the president of the Republic or, under certain conditions, the National Assembly can reach this honorable court. Yet in practice, since laws are not voted without their consent, it does not make sense for them to bother themselves verifying their constitutionality later.

5. The majority of people from all walks of life are currently excluded from the national debate, whether youth, children, women, the unemployed, students, or farmers; at no time have they been given the chance to express their opinion; apprentice politicians have arrogated to themselves the right to speak on their behalf, without even knowing their problems or consulting them. It is therefore urgent, Mr. President, that politics should stop being a permanent circus; it should become the forum of expression of the people's ambitions. To this end, the empty and simplistic slogans that adorn the front page of the CAMEROUN TRIBUNE every day must cease and people who have interesting things to say must be permitted to do so—and I can assure you that there are many of them in this country. The time of "fathers of the nation" is largely over. Cameroonians are not children that you may judge to be "mature for democracy". They are a people whose creativity has been forged by 30 years of obscurantism and who finally aspire to manage their own destiny. More than ever before, there is a need for a large national meeting bringing together people from all political tendencies.

Post-Scriptum: Finally, I inform you that we are perhaps the only people in the world where laws that are voted are not even published in the official gazette, as envisaged by the Constitution, because the national printing press, for whom this is a primary duty, is not in a working state. This is really not being serious!

Congo

National Conference Suspended Due to Disagreements

AB2702191091 Dakar PANA in French 1716 GMT
26 Feb 91

[Text] Brazzaville, 26 Feb (PANA)—A procedural incident occurred today on the second day of the Congolese national conference causing the suspension of deliberations, which, according to Prime Minister General Louis Sylvain Goma, will resume tomorrow morning. According to the agenda announced yesterday by the Congolese prime minister soon after Head of State General Denis Sassou-Nguesso declared the national conference open, today's session was supposed to verify the mandates of the delegates of the 70 political parties and social organizations

admitted to the meeting. Today's session was also to adopt the meeting's internal regulations.

The incident started due to differences between the government and the opposition on the level of representation of political parties, public institutions, and associations. More than 20 opposition parties have rejected Gen. Goma's proposition concerning establishing a 25-member commission to write the draft internal regulations before verifying mandates.

Also, the government and the opposition have not agreed on the representation of the Army or the Parliament. Initially, both institutions have the right to send four delegates. Later, the Army can have 20 representatives and Parliament can have 10.

The other point of disagreement concerns the government decision to allow organizations affiliated to political parties to attend the national conference. A government-opposition consultative meeting has led to a consensus: Such associations will be represented within delegations of the parties to which they are affiliated.

A delegate from the "Rally for Democracy and Development" (RDD), the party of General Joachim Yhombi Opango, the head of state (from the assassination of President Marien N'Gouabi in 1977 until President Sassou-Nguesso in 1979), deplored this measure. The prime minister "is putting the plough before the horse," he said.

In this atmosphere, the prime minister has been forced to suspend the deliberations, which he said will resume tomorrow morning.

New Independent Daily Hits Newsstands 23 Feb

AB2502110591 Paris AFP in French 1451 GMT
23 Feb 91

[Text] Brazzaville, 23 Feb (AFP)—An independent daily entitled AUJOURD'HUI [TODAY] appeared on the newsstands today in Brazzaville, two days before the national conference which is expected to bring together Congo's political parties and associations. The paper, which claims to be "private and independent of political parties," is headed by Christian N'Dinga, former permanent under secretary at the Ministry of Information. Firmin Ayessa, who is a member of the Central Committee of the Congolese Workers Party (former single party party in power in Brazzaville) is the paper's chief editor. He is also the director of the CONGOLESE NEWS AGENCY (ACI, official).

Gabon

***Inquiry Into Fraud by USG Minister Urged**

91AF0527A Libreville L'UNION in French 3 Dec 90 p 1

[Editorial by Ngoyo Moussavou]

[Text] If there is a Gabonese political personality who should be very careful, and for whom the nights of insomnia are becoming interminable, it may well be the

current government's Minister of Labor, Mr. Serge Mba-Bekale, who is suspected of diverting public funds and thus is likely to be brought before the High Court of Justice. The revelation of this dirty affair, which has filled the newspapers ever since, was made by LA GRIFFE, an independent satirical newspaper, in last Friday's issue.

With a great many details, LA GRIFFE in effect, accuses Mr. Serge Mba-Bekale and his cabinet director Herve Ossamane-Aunouviat of diverting for personal gain large sums of money destined for the victims of the latest floods that plunged several riverside communities on the Ogooue into disarray, desolation, and destruction, sums that had been deposited by the National Committee for Aid and Assistance. This during a time when Mr. Serge Mba-Bekale headed (in the transition government) the Department of Public Health, Social Security, and National Solidarity.

Invited by journalists from television's Channel 2 to explain, Messrs. Serge Mba-Bekale and Herve Ossamane-Aunouviat have remained furtive, evasive, vague, and ambiguous in their appearances—resulting in the diverted funds' destination still remaining a mystery—and quite naturally suspicions of wrongdoing have arisen.

The psychological effect of this affair can only be disastrous in public opinion. First, because the act in itself, which brings insensitivity and egoism to the fore, disqualifies two political officials, eminent members of the Gabonese Socialist Union (USG-opposition), for whom political discourse has always had total nationalism as its foundation. Then, because it awakens in the collective memory a past hated by all: the kleptocracy that allowed, in complete impunity and for a long period of time, a certain political class to keep tight control over public finances, for which it was responsible, for its own personal gain.

Above all, today it is feared that the financial scandal in the fund for aid and assistance, which threatens to ricochet throughout the entire current government, resembles a Russian doll: that is, LA GRIFFE's revelations will lead to others. Thus the spiral of scandal is not far away. In addition, this scandal is confronting Prime Minister Casimir Oye-Mba with a delicate choice: either "resigning" his young minister to facilitate the judiciary process in order that light be shed on this "affair," or opting for a total blackout, which exposes his government to the cross fire of parliamentary opposition (or just plain opposition), which will not hesitate to make a burning issue of this scandal.

It is thus necessary to avoid all infamy, all dishonor, all discredit, and, why not, all humiliation to a government team that has the serious mission of extirpating the country of the "Gabonese sickness" and of bringing the

economy back from its precarious financial situation. Now this objective, noble and praiseworthy, cannot be achieved unless the young technocrats forming most of the current government, recruited for their integrity, brilliance, and loyalty, make it a point of honor not to compromise in this case of corruption, private gain, and bad faith.

To break with the vices of the past, it is necessary to close ranks to avoid the errors of before, it is necessary to systematically control public resources and punish with the greatest possible vigor the authors guilty of crimes and disastrous administration of the public trust. The moralization of national public life necessarily hinges upon these imperatives.

Rwanda

Foreign Minister Meets With CEPGL Secretary

EA2802100191 Kigali Domestic Service
in French 1800 GMT 25 Feb 91

[Excerpts] Today in Gisenyi Dr. Casimir Bizimungu, minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, met the Economic Community of Great Lakes Countries [CEPGL] executive secretary and the town's civilian and military authorities. The CEPGL staff's security was on the agenda. Balthazer Nduyeyezu, in Gisenyi reports from CEPGL community headquarters:

[Nduyeyezu] The meeting took place after CEPGL civil servants complained about the painful and unpleasant events which hit some of them in the beginning of February when, for unknown reasons, three [Rwanda] soldiers roughly handled some of the community's officials. This led to an insecurity psychosis forcing almost the whole CEPGL staff to take refuge on the other side of the border in Goma [Zaire].

Minister Bizimungu, whose mission was to work with those concerned to try to restore an atmosphere of confidence, peace, and security, first expressed profound regret on behalf of the Rwandan Government at these excesses and indicated that those responsible for the offense had been severely punished. He also assured that rigorous measures had been taken to prevent such events from

happening again and to properly ensure the civic as well as psychological security of CEPGL civil servants. [passage omitted]

From now on security will be ensured. Those who preferred living in Goma were asked to return to their homes in Gisenyi. It is true that cleansing the social atmosphere and restoring confidence are not proceeding as rapidly as expected, but everybody has been asked to work on it. The cleansing process is even more difficult, the CEPGL civil servants indicated, because a certain animosity against a few community officials was cultivated by a campaign by KANGURA newspaper, which in its ninth edition classified a large number of CEPGL civil servants in the rebel stronghold. Ever since, these civil servants have been treated as rebels and feel insecure.

Minister Bizimungu insisted that KANGURA is a totally private paper and that what it publishes is not necessarily the truth or harmonious with the government's views. This is the price for democracy and freedom of the press, the minister indicated to the community's officials who requested that the government sue or suspend the newspaper. [passage omitted]

Zaire

Lubumbashi University To Resume Lectures 1 Mar

AB2502164591 Paris AFP in French 1441 GMT
23 Feb 91

[Text] Kinshasa, 23 Feb (AFP)—Yesterday the Zairian Government decided to reopen the University of Lubumbashi on 1 March. It was closed after incidents at the university campus on 11 to 12 May 1990. Clashes between students and police on campus officially resulted in one dead and 13 injured, but according to Belgian press and Amnesty International, security forces killed several dozen students from 11 to 12 May 1990.

According to Zairian television quoting the government spokesman, a government mission recently dispatched to Lubumbashi observed that a lot of work remains to be done on the campus but that its continuation will not disrupt resuming classes.

The government has deplored the current situation in student circles in Kinshasa and condemned vandalism in which some students are engaged. "For the government, democratic liberation is over; it is time for work," the Zairian Government spokesman warned.

Ethiopia

Rebels Launch New Offensive, Combat Army

Army Beats Back Rebels

AB2702155091 London BBC World Service
in English 0630 GMT 27 Feb 91

[From the "Network Africa" program]

[Text] Well now here is our main story this morning from David Mazaweh:

[Mazaweh] Thank you Hilton, and it is news of the latest developments in the fighting in Ethiopia. There were reports yesterday of a major new offensive by rebel groups in the northwest of the country. Tigray and guerrilla fighters said they had captured the important military base of Barda, some 350 km from the capital, Addis Ababa, and they claimed their allies in the EPRDF, the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front, had taken a number of other strategic towns in Gojam Province, even closer to the capital. It looked like a considerable swing to the rebels, and in fact the government admitted that the rebel offensive threatened the very survival of the nation.

But late last night, it looked as if things might have swung back to the government's way. According to some government sources, the town of Dejen has been recaptured from the EPRDF and is back in government hands. On the line last night I spoke to Abraham Fischerhan who reports for us from Addis Ababa, and I asked him what he knew from the latest government claims.

[Begin recording] [Fischerhan] As much as I can speak to... [changes thought] I contacted the defense minister and I contacted the [words indistinct], they told me that they have recaptured Dejen, but I could not confirm that because I cannot contact people from the area because the telephone line or the people who are coming from that area are not available in Addis. But according to key government officials from the Defense Ministry and the Interior Ministry, I was told that they have recaptured Dejen.

[Mazaweh] What sort of battle or offensive or military operation was this?

[Fischerhan] Well I was told by the defense office that there was an aerial bombardment in the area, and a military contingent was moving from Basi and from (Kiche), and that they were moving toward Dejen to recapture the area, which is a strategic point between Gojam-Gonder-Addis Ababa road. If they really did that, they will be able to recapture Barda in a matter of days or hours.

[Mazaweh] So if their claim is correct, this is really a very significant military victory for the government?

[Fischerhan] Definitely yes.

[Mazaweh] Only recently, the State Council was saying that the rebel offensive was very dangerous and threatened the very existence of the country. It seems very surprising then that they have so swiftly been able to recapture this important point.

[Fischerhan] Well you know the main thing is that there were rumors about one or two months ago that the rebels were claiming that they are going to capture Bahir Dar and the other areas in the surrounding area, but the government did not say anything about that. But unfortunately, they came with a statement yesterday that the EPRDF, spearheaded by EPLF [Eritrean People's Liberation Front], they have tried to capture all roads leading to Addis Ababa; that is, Gojam, Dase, and Aseb toward the capital.

But the public was surprised and the Ethiopian people were taken by surprise when they heard this news, because they were expecting some kind of peaceful resolution to the problem of the conflict in the northern part of the country when they heard that fresh talks were held in Washington under the auspices of the United States State Department under Herman Cohen's chairmanship. It was a surprise to the public because all the people's attention was on the Gulf war, not the war in the country, because they were expecting that some kind of solution was coming from the Washington peace talks. So everybody is surprised. Many Tigrayans are married to Oromos, to Amharas, and many Oromos and Amharas are married to Tigrayans, and people are very confused to take a stand. [end recording]

More on 'Intensive Fighting'

EA2702193091 Addis Ababa in English to
Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 27 Feb 91

[Text] The Revolutionary Army, the People's Militia, and fighters drawn from among the people in the regions are engaged in intensive fighting at various fronts to thwart the latest war unleashed jointly by the separatists so-called EPLF [Eritrean People's Liberation Front] and the Weyane [Tigre People's Liberation Front] group. Announcing this today, the National Revolutionary Campaign Center said the Revolutionary Army and the popular forces are heroically fighting against the enemy on various fronts to deter its aims to cut off Gojam and Gonder from the rest of the country.

The Campaign Center also disclosed that the Revolutionary Army and the popular forces were successfully repulsing the enemy at various fronts in North Shewa and South Welo Administrative Regions. The antiunity and antipeace coalition of the EPLF and the Weyane group unleashed the latest war last Saturday [23 February] to cut off the roads linking Addis Ababa with Gojam and Gonder as well as with Dese and Aseb.

The National Revolutionary Campaign Center said the Revolutionary Army and the People's Militia were protecting key locations along the Addis Ababa-Gojam, Addis Ababa-Dese, and Addis Ababa-Aseb salients to

foil the designs of the enemy and to keep open the three main highways which are the lifeline of the country.

Former Officers Blamed for Fall of Mitsiwa Port

*AB2302090491 Paris AFP in English 1859 GMT
21 Feb 91*

[Text] Addis Ababa, Feb 21 (AFP)—The Ethiopian Army has accused former senior officers of accepting bribes to help Eritrean rebels seize the port of Mitsiwa in February last year, the weekly ruling Workers' Party paper reported here Thursday. The report was the first direct official admission of the fall of the Red Sea Port to the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF) which is fighting for independence for the northern province of Eritrea. The government indirectly admitted the port and naval base of Mitsiwa was in rebel hands when it announced last June it would not object to the use of the port for relief food delivery.

The article in the Amharic language weekly, SERTO ADER, alleged that EPLF rebels had taken Mitsiwa because Brigadier-General Tilahun Kifle, then commander of the 606th Army Corps and Brigadier-General Ali Haji, then commander of the Third Mechanized Division, collaborated in exchange for "handsome bribes" paid in U.S. dollars. The charges were made by the Ethiopian Second Army command based in the Eritrean capital of Asmara.

The paper said the EPLF's surprise offensive also succeeded because of massive military hardware "provided by Iraq and other like-minded enemies of Ethiopia." The report confirmed months of rumors that the two officers had voluntarily gone over to the rebel side. It quoted a tape recording of radio messages between Brig.-Gen. Tilahun and one of his subordinates, division commander Brig.-Gen. Teshome Tessema, advising him to surrender.

The division commander rejected the advice, led 600 men in a last-ditch fight to defend Hsawa and died in action, SERTO ADER added.

Egypt Fails To Stop Cooperation With Israel

*PM2502150091 Cairo AL-WAFD
in Arabic 20 Feb 91 p 6*

[Unattributed report: "Top Secret"]

[Text] An informed Sudanese source has confirmed that in the past few weeks the Ethiopian regime has started implementing plans for the emigration of large numbers of Falasha Jews, that many Israeli military and civilian experts recently arrived at a location near the port of Mitsiwa, and that Israeli Navy ships have anchored in Ethiopian territorial waters near the Yemeni coast to confront any attempt to close the Bab el-Mandeb strait.

The source also confirmed that extensive Egyptian diplomatic efforts were made recently to stop Ethiopian-Israeli cooperation but that the Ethiopian regime did not

respond to Egypt's demands. He added that this subject was broached during the Ethiopian president's latest visit to Cairo and that the Ethiopian president promised to stop the emigration operations but declined to promise to stop the cooperation on the grounds that he faced internal problems and that he needed arms and funds.

It should be noted that 3,500 Ethiopian Jews arrived in Israel in the first few months of 1990, after which a ban was imposed on such emigration, though the ban was later lifted.

Official Asks for International Aid for Refugees

*EA2102104191 Addis Ababa in Amharic to
Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT 20 Feb 91*

[Text] The high-level committee set up to make arrangements for Somali refugees and Ethiopian returnees has appealed for international aid due to the enormity of the problem. The committee, led by Comrade Shimelis Adugna, Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee member and minister of labor and social affairs, stated this after a five-day tour of the refugee and returnee have encampments, and after holding meetings at Harer, Jijiga, Gode, Kebri Dehar, Kelafo and Dire Dawa to assess the situation. The high-level committee believes that the Somali refugees currently need food, medical and shelter aid from international aid agencies.

During its tour of eastern Ethiopia, the committee assessed the state of the most arrived refugees and returnees at (Dronage), (Gode), (Gode), Kebri Dehar and Kelafo. The committee also held meetings with local administrators, party officials, and government and mass organization representatives, with whom they discussed the registration of the refugees and returnees and the distribution of emergency aid. During the discussions, it was noted that the area occupied by the refugees and returnees, who began arriving last December, had not had rain for the past three years, which further aggravated the problem.

During the tour, the high-level committee learned that refugee and returnee children, women, and the elderly people were starving and affected by various diseases. As the number of refugees and returnees was beginning to exceed that of the indigenous population, it has become impossible to provide them all with sufficient water, food, and medical services. The committee also said that because numbers of Somali herdsmen had infiltrated the area from Somalia there was a shortage of pasture and water.

Over 131,000 Ethiopian returnees and over 238,000 Somali refugees had entered Ethiopia during the past two months, and their numbers were still growing, Comrade Shimelis Adugna indicated. These figures, he said, added to the 400,000 plus Somali refugees who had entered Ethiopia earlier, brought the total number of Somali refugees in Ethiopia to over than 620,000. In general, when considered in the light of the over 400,000

Sudanese refugees in southwestern Ethiopia, the refugee situation has created a huge problem for the country. Comrade Shimelis called on the international aid agencies to provide emergency food, medical, and shelter aid to contain it.

Kenya

Moi Receives UK Envoy, Outgoing Spanish Envoy

EA2702090491 Nairobi KNA in English 1002 GMT
26 Feb 91

[Excerpt] Nairobi, 26 Feb (KNA)—H.E. President Daniel arap Moi today at State House Nakuru received the British high commissioner to Kenya Sir Roger Tomkys. President Moi and Sir Roger held discussions centred on bilateral issues and other international matters of mutual interest.

Sir Roger informed President Moi that the British Government will give Kenya over 7 million shillings to assist in looking after Somalia refugees who have come to Kenya as a result of the conflict in their country. They also discussed the Gulf war where President Moi expressed the hope that the war will end soon and durable peace will be found. President Moi held [as received] the long-standing relations between Kenya and Britain.

At another function at State House Nakuru President Moi bade farewell to the outgoing Spanish ambassador to Kenya, Carlos Abella. [passage omitted]

Debt Relief Accord Signed With Belgium

EA2702090291 Nairobi KNA in English 1110 GMT
26 Feb 91

[Excerpt] Nairobi, 26 Feb (KNA)—Kenya and Belgium today signed a protocol on the Belgium debt relief to Kenya amounting to the equivalent of Kshs 182,250,000. The vice president and minister of finance, Prof George Saitoti, signed on behalf of the Government of Kenya while the Belgium ambassador to Kenya, Mrs Cristina Funes-Noppen, represented her government. The agreement takes care of all outstanding amounts remaining due by the Government of Kenya to the Government of Belgium, in execution of five state-to-state loans covering the period 1976 to 1st Jan 1990. [passage omitted]

Former Member of Parliament Charged With Sedition

EA2702134891 Nairobi KNA in English 1820 GMT
26 Feb 91

[Excerpts] Nairobi, 26 Feb (KNA)—A former M.P. [member of parliament] for Alego, Luke Rarieya Obok, today appeared before the chief magistrate, George Omondi Tunya, charged with being in possession of seditious publications but was not required to plea as consent to prosecute has not been obtained from the

attorney-general. Luke Rarieya Obok, a public relations officer with EAST AFRICAN SPECTRE, was charged that on 23rd February this year at Woodley Estate in Nairobi without lawful excuse was found in possession of a copy of "Patriots For The Liberation of Kenya: a letter to all patriotic democratic and progressive Kenyans" dated 1st July 1990 which the said knew to be a seditious publication.

Opposing release of the accused on bail, an assistant deputy public prosecutor, Alex Etyang, said the prosecution requires at least 14 days to complete investigations and obtain the necessary consent to prosecute. He said the accused is an influential person and if released on bail he might interfere with investigations.

Dr John Khaminwa for the accused argued that the charge is quite clear and investigations should be over, adding that there should be nothing further to investigate. He said his client is in his sixties, has high blood pressure and complicated chest problems and if he remains in custody his health will deteriorate seriously.

The magistrate reserved his ruling on the bail application until 11 o'clock tomorrow. [passage omitted]

The accused was remanded in custody until tomorrow.

Diplomats Reject Human, Civil Rights Charges

EA2402181091 Nairobi SUNDAY TIMES
in English 24 Feb 91 pp 1-2

[By Shamlal Puri and Philip Ochieng]

[Text] A new round of extravagant claims by Amnesty International about Kenya's "civil rights violations" earlier this week raised many eyebrows among diplomats in the British capital. One diplomat described as a "constant flow of fiction" a published tirade by the London-based "human rights watchdog" claiming that the Kenyan Government was subjecting "dissidents" to "torture and harassment".

Yet the organisation—which an authority has described as a group of frustrated old women with nothing to do—could offer as "evidence" nothing more than court claims in a sedition case in which George Anyona, Edward Oyugi, Ngotho Kariuki and another have been charged with seditious activities during and after the July 7th 1990 disturbances. Amnesty calls these—and the individuals who, according to the Kenya Government, masterminded the riots, lootings, murders and other crimes under the banner of the multi-party demand—as "democracy activists".

The "watchdog's" diatribe is based on a statement in which Mr. Kariuki and his lawyer recently claimed in the Nairobi court that he had been "...forced to sign false statements and at gunpoint". Amnesty takes great stock in another allegation by Mr. Kariuki that he had been

"...starved, beaten, threatened with death and kept naked in a dark water-clogged cell for two weeks".

Similar third degree allegations have been made in the same court by Mr. Anyona, Professor Oyugi and their counsel, who have added that the accused have been subjected to endless "body searches".

Amnesty used these assertions to jump to the following conclusion: "The government's record of silencing critics by means of torture and unfair trials makes us fear these four prisoners of conscience may soon be jailed for up to 10 years, simply for peacefully expressing their views".

What interested diplomats and other observers in London is not the truth or otherwise of these allegations by the accused. For, if they have indeed been tortured, they are by no means the first remanded accused to be mistreated in Kenya and other countries.

The observers point out that the Kenyan Government has never denied that some of its policemen have treated accused persons in remand with unauthorised and illegal brutality, for which many policemen have been arrested, charged, convicted and punished. What surprised the observers in London was that Amnesty—which constantly claims to be the apostle of the "due process of the law"—should find it fit to make scathing comments on a case which is still to be decided by that same "due process of law".

The observers note that Mr. Anyona, Professor Oyugi, Mr. Kariuki and other colleagues were not arrested for making any statement in public, much less "for peacefully expressing their views", as Amnesty claims.

That they are "prisoners of conscience", then, is an allegation which cannot be ascertained from any statement that the accused made before their arrest and arraignment, the diplomats argue.

Mr. Anyona and his friends were arrested because they advocated "democracy" but only because, the state prosecutors claim, they possessed documents which contained statements and plans the prosecutors alleged to be seditious.

Again, the observers go on, it is not the truth or not of that submission by the state which is surprising about Amnesty statement. What is surprising, they aver, is that Amnesty should express any "fear" that—each of the four faces up to 10 years in jail if convicted.

This they find surprising because anybody accused in Kenya—as well as in Britain—and elsewhere in a case which demands jail or execution must expect jail or execution, so that there would be nothing extraordinary if the accused are found guilty and given 10-year jail terms.

But that is not, apparently, what Amnesty is trying to say. What it is trying to say, the diplomats note, is that Kenya's courts are not competent to give the accused a fair trial.

That, quite obviously, is what Amnesty means when it says that the Kenyan Government subjects its "critics" to "unfair trials", a statement which the observers condemned as being "in very bad taste".

They point out that if such a statement had been made by the same women about a London court, the women would have been immediately arrested and charged with contempt of court.

But a spokesman for the Kenyan High Commission in London went further than that. He recalled that the Amnesty International has been demanding that the three Kenyans now in detention should be charged in a court of law.

The spokesman posed: "If Kenya's courts are so 'unfair', how will they do justice to those detainees? Why can't these Amnesty women stop to think before uttering such embarrassing self-contradictions in public?"

Since last year Amnesty has issued a series of statements expressing "concern" for "dissidents" in Kenya. The only new "fear" to emerge from Amnesty in its latest "statement of concern" is that it has pre-judged the end result of the trial, something they cannot get away with had it been made against a British court.

Analysts say that the fact the men have appeared in court and have gone through a trial for several weeks, goes to show that Kenya adheres to the rule of law. Kenya's legal system is based on the British model. Well-meaning Kenyans in the UK get impatient when organisations such as Amnesty International present reports based on half-baked research and information for consumption by the UK media. Nowhere in its latest statement on Kenya does Amnesty claim to have conclusive evidence of its claims.

A spokesman for the Kenya High Commission in London dismissed the allegations as "fiction".

"The cases are being heard in an open court and these people have lawyers to represent them. Everything is in the open. Amnesty's allegations are a load of nonsense, its fiction as always," he said.

Amnesty was only trying to sow the seeds of confusion in the international community by its half-baked statements which defied logic. The motives of an organisation that perpetrates confusion were clearly questionable, he said.

Amnesty should really be concentrating its efforts on tracking down brutalities in the Gulf, the spokesman suggested.

Bush's Combat Suspension Announcement Welcomed

*MB2802103591 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1021 GMT 28 Feb 91*

[Text] Cape Town Feb 28 SAPA—The South African Government welcomed President George Bush's announcement that combat operations in the Gulf would be suspended.

In response to enquiries, a statement from the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said the government trusted that the suspension of military action would lead to a firm cease-fire.

"This was a war that should never have been fought.

"Saddam Husayn's aggression, his violation of the territory of his neighbour, served no purpose. It was senseless. It was doomed from the start in the face of the opposition and rejection, on the part of virtually the whole world, which it inspired.

"The world is entering a new era. Political objectives can no longer be achieved by force or aggression.

"We all hope that the aversion which this conflict has generated will, itself, become a force strong enough to ensure that a tragedy of this proportion is never repeated again."

Boer Leader on 'New Era of American Imperialism'

*MB2802113391 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1104 GMT 28 Feb 91*

[Text] Port Elizabeth Feb 28 SAPA—The world is entering a new era of American imperialism, according to Mr Robert van Tonder, leader of the Boerestaad [Boer State] Party. He addressed an IDASA [Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa] symposium in Port Elizabeth on Thursday [28 Feb].

"As could be seen this week in Iraq's defeat, the old British canon boat diplomacy has now been replaced by American bomber diplomacy.

"Iraq, a small country, was devastated by more than 200,000 bombs and subjected to the dictates of the United States.

"This development also does not augur well for South Africa, because the De Klerk Government has shown that it intends to slavishly carry out all American dictates from now on."

France Likely To Lift Sanctions by 'End of June'

*MB2702135691 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1238 GMT 27 Feb 91*

[By Connie Molusi]

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 27 SAPA—France will lift punitive economic sanctions against South Africa by the end of June with the scrapping of the remaining apartheid legislation, a delegation of five French parliamentarians said on Wednesday.

The delegation, led by Mr Jeanny Lorgeoux, said France would lift sanctions after the scrapping of the Land Acts, Group Areas Act and the Population Registration Act.

Addressing a Johannesburg press conference at the end of a week-long factfinding mission, the delegation said South Africa was going through an important moment in its history—the scrapping of apartheid to create a non-racial and democratic society.

Mr Lorgeoux said by the end of June, South Africa would have regained its true place in the international community.

"The European Community has already shown its support to the new community by lifting interdiction against new investment," he added.

The delegation held meetings with President F.W. de Klerk, Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Pik Botha, Minister of Constitutional Development Dr Gerrit Viljoen, ANC [African National Congress] Deputy President Mr Nelson Mandela, and representatives of the CP [Conservative Party], PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress], Azapo [Azanian People's Organization] and Inkatha.

Mr Lorgeoux paid tribute to President de Klerk and Mr Mandela for trying to find new ways of national reconciliation, and expressed surprise at the enthusiasm and optimism of South Africans.

The delegation said for South Africa to restore a prosperous economy and regain its rank in the modern world, it would have to overcome the divisions inherited from the past.

"A tremendous effort would have to be made for social reform to fill the gap between the different communities. The nation would have to mobilise all its forces and financial means to manage this tremendous challenge," Mr Lorgeoux said.

He said once the South African conflict was resolved, a great political revival of southern Africa should follow to create the necessary economic infrastructure for the progress of all.

"The courageous political thinking of De Klerk shows the way, the courageous attitude of Mr Mandela opens the path," Mr Lorgeoux said.

Referring to their meeting with the ANC, Mr Lorgeoux said the organisation was pre-occupied with two issues—the release of political prisoners and the return of exiles. "However, Mr de Klerk has promised very firmly that these would be resolved by the end of April", he added.

Taiwan on 'Investment Problems' From 'Instability'

*MB2602131891 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1217 GMT 26 Feb 91*

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 26 SAPA—Taiwan has warned South Africa [SA] that social instability is causing investment problems in the country.

In a statement issued on Tuesday [26 February], Mr Albert Liu, the press counsellor for Taiwan, said the incentives for foreign investment in SA had been largely offset by social instability in the townships and increasing disharmony in management-labour relations.

"Violence, stayaways, strikes and the likes can easily scare off foreign investment.

"Moreover the productivity of most workers leaves much to be desired. Although wage levels are comparatively low, labour costs turn out not to be inexpensive when such factors as productivity and work habits of the workers are taken into consideration."

He said it was hoped that labour unions would also begin to express their concern to these problems and work together with management towards a solution.

Taiwan said there were 150 Taiwanese investors in South Africa in 1959 and this figure had risen to 250 by end of January this year.

The 250 companies are located in the TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] countries and have created 40,000 jobs and brought in 750 million U.S. dollars in capital investment. Most of the industries are labour intensive.

Widening of Trade Relations With West Seen

MB2702123591 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
27 Feb 91 p 21

[Report by Sven Lunsche: "West Seeking Stronger Bilateral Ties With SA"]

[Text] Germany remained South Africa's top trading partner last year and prospects for the widening of trade relations between the two were good, a senior official at the German Embassy said this week.

The UK replaced Japan in the Number 2 spot as trade between SA [South Africa] and the UK jumped to R[and]11 billion in 1990.

However, with the exception of the UK, total bilateral trade between the major Western countries and South Africa declined in 1990, compared with 1989 as the economic slowdown hit imports of machinery and technical equipment.

Figures released by the SA-German Chamber of Commerce show that although bilateral trade between SA and Germany fell slightly from R13 billion in 1989 to about R12.7 billion last year, Germany retained its position as SA's most important trading partner.

The decline was largely attributable to a 19 percent fall in German exports to SA from R8.6 billion in 1989 to R7.9 billion in 1990, reflecting the depressed state of the South African economy.

In particular, the decline reflects the weak car sales market, with German parent companies cutting back on their supplies to their local manufacturers, Dr. Claas Knopp, economic consultant at the German Embassy said.

South African exports to Germany totalled R4.7 billion last year, compared with R4.4 billion in 1989.

A similar trend was evident in trade with Japan.

Japanese exports to South Africa dropped by almost R700 million from R4.5 billion to R3.8 billion last year, according to figures made available by the FJapan External Trade Organisation (JETO).

A JETO spokesman said the slowdown in exports last year was in line with a directive by the Japanese government to cut back on trade links with SA.

Total trade with Japan fell by almost R1.2 billion (1989: R9.8 billion) as SA exports to Japan declined from R5.3 billion to about R4.8 billion.

Sanctions legislation continued to impact adversely on trade with the U.S.

Figures for the whole year are not yet available, but U.S. Commerce department statistics for the first three quarters of the year to the U.S. and U.S. imports to SA remained virtually static at \$1.15 billion and \$1.24 billion respectively.

Trade between SA and Italy, which because of large gold imports for its jewellery industry is the largest recipient of SA exports, slowed significantly over the first ten months of last year.

The lower gold price and reduced demand for jewellery worldwide saw SA exports to Italy from January to October fall by 16.1 percent to 2,521 billion lire (about R5.6 billion).

Italian exports to SA dropped by 4.3 percent to 700 billion lire (R1.56 billion) over the same period.

The only country that showed an improvement in overall trade with South Africa was the UK.

Trade between them is currently valued at around R11 billion.

The growth in trade with the UK is not surprising, given that British investments, valued at about R50 billion, account for nearly half of all foreign investments in SA.

South Africa has recently stepped up efforts to diversify bilateral trade in other areas, Africa in particular.

However, in 1990 the five major trading partners still accounted for about 50 percent of South Africa's total trade and interest in strengthening trade links is growing among Western bankers and businessmen.

"The prospects of extending trade between Germany and South Africa are very good and more and more businessmen are visiting the country or wanting information on how to set up shop here," Dr. Knopp said.

He added, however, that it was essential that foreign investors be guaranteed a stable political environment to ensure good returns on their investments.

"If a post-apartheid SA sends the wrong signals, it cannot expect any kind of capital inflows," Dr. Knopp said, referring in particular to ANC statements on nationalisation.

He said this point was stressed by the governor of the German central bank, Dr. Karl-Otto Poehl, when he met ANC [African National Congress] leader Nelson Mandela recently as part of his visit to South Africa.

Inkatha-Aligned Union Calls for End to Sanctions

*MB2502172691 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1658 GMT 25 Feb 91*

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 25 SAPA—The Inkatha-aligned United Workers Union of South Africa (UWUSA) has called for an end to sanctions and stayaways in resolutions passed at a national council meeting held on Sunday [24 February] in Newcastle.

In a statement, UWUSA said foreign countries should invest in South Africa to "create jobs for the unemployed".

Supporters of sanctions and disinvestment were accused of "doing nothing to help the number of people who are unemployed and those who have lost their jobs as a result of sanctions and disinvestment".

UWUSA also said stayaways had failed and "intimidation and threats have proved to be the major cause of problems in South Africa".

Negotiations were the only solution to the country's problems, the statement said.

In other resolutions, UWUSA called for more investment in education and freedom of association with regard to union membership.

Further on Killing of Pietermaritzburg Chief

Police Investigating

*MB2602082091 Umtata Capital Radio
in English 0700 GMT 26 Feb 91*

[Text] There has been shocked reaction to the murder last night of Pietermaritzburg chief (Nhlabonzima Mapumulo). As Carmel Rickard reports, that's not only from his own associates but also from Inkatha:

[Rickard] Prominent Midlands Inkatha leader David Ntombela told me this morning he was shocked by the killing of (Mapumulo) and that those who shot the chief had, in his words, made a big mistake. He said it was particularly tragic at a time when both sides were trying to ensure that fighting and killing stopped. Ntombela also said it was particularly unacceptable behavior to kill a traditional leader. He urged the police to intensify their investigations and bring those responsible to book as soon as possible, otherwise they might kill again. Meanwhile, Pietermaritzburg police officials told me this morning they have as yet made no arrests. Investigations are continuing and that this time it is believed that the murder weapon was a 9mm pistol as cartridges from such a weapon were found on the scene where (Mapumulo) was shot.

Traditional Leaders, ANC React

*MB2602134891 Umtata Capital Radio
in English 1300 GMT 26 Feb 91*

[Text] The Congress of Traditional Leaders [of South Africa—Contralesa] has reacted angrily to the murder of two chiefs and two of their followers last night. Chief (Nzomzaza Mpungose) and two supporters were killed in an ambush in the Washbank area last night a matter of hours

after prominent Pietermaritzburg chief and former Contralesa president, (Nhlabonzima Mapumulo), was gunned down outside his Pietermaritzburg home.

Contralesa has blamed the deaths on what they call the system and its sinister agents. Contralesa spokesman (Hiti Sophora) has called on traditional leaders not to be deterred from their noble cause against the apartheid regime.

Carmel Rickard reports that the ANC [African National Congress] in the Natal midlands has also reacted bitterly to the attack:

[Rickard] The statement blames his killing on what it calls death squads who are defending apartheid.

The ANC calls (Mapumulo) a brave and tireless opponent of apartheid, saying he was not afraid to champion the cause of the oppressed people. While doing this, he and his family had suffered much personal hardship. He was physically assaulted, there had been many attempts on his life, his home had been burned, and his position as chief was threatened.

In particular, the ANC says it is distressing that he should have been murdered so soon after peace talks between the ANC and Inkatha, and says if the state is serious about peace in Natal, his killers must be found and brought to justice.

The ANC says (Mapumulo) cannot be allowed to join the ranks of the many thousands murdered in Natal whose killers have remained free.

Document Notes Chief Caused Problems

*MB2702131491 Umtata Capital Radio
in English 1200 GMT 27 Feb 91*

[Text] A new document released by Inkatha has revealed (?more) about the murdered Pietermaritzburg Chief Mhlabonzima Maphumulo. Carmel Rickard reports the document revealed the community had many problems with the chief before his death earlier this week.

[Rickard] A pro-Inkatha group of residents living in Maphumulo's home district, the Table Mountain, met about 10 days ago to discuss a number of grievances against Maphumulo. They drew up a memorandum for the police with a variety of complaints about him. Residents complained that he allowed newcomers into the area (?who) created conflict with the neighboring chiefs. They said the majority of Maphumulo's people were opposed to what he'd done in bringing in the outsiders, and blamed him for violence which resulted.

According to the memorandum, Maphumulo harbored comrades who attacked noncomrade residents, that they looted their homes and were supported by the police in these raids. They claimed things were so bad the children stopped going to school and that people could no longer get to work.

MK Cadres 'Optimistic' on 30 Apr Release

*MB2702145091 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1417 GMT 27 Feb 91*

[Text] Cape Town Feb 27 SAPA—The 165 Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation (MK)—ANC military wing]

cadres still on Robben Island are optimistic they will be released by April 30, according to Mr Ebrahim Ismail Ebrahim, freed on Tuesday after the appeal court dismissed his 20-year sentence for treason.

Mr Ebrahim, the most senior MK member on the island, was released immediately after the appeal court found the Transvaal Supreme Court should not have tried him because he was abducted from Swaziland and brought to South Africa by "vehicles of the state" in breach of international law.

News that his appeal had succeeded was given to him at 4PM on Tuesday. Most of his comrades had been locked up for the night by then and he did not have time to say goodbye to all of them.

"I could say goodbye only to my comrades in the maximum security section where I was held.

"I was excited that the appeal had gone in my favour, but was sorry to leave my comrades. There's a lot of optimism on Robben Island that all of them will be freed by April 30."

PAC on Members Jailed by 'Illegal' Government

*MB2702134091 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1139 GMT 27 Feb 91*

[By Charl de Villiers]

[Text] Cape Town Feb 27 SAPA—Members of the Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] jailed on Robben Island still endorse their organisation's refusal to negotiate their release with an "illegal" government, PAC Secretary-General Benny Alexander said on Wednesday.

Addressing reporters after returning from a visit to the island prison, Mr Alexander said a PAC delegation had been assured the leadership did not have to compromise on negotiating the release of prisoners.

Mr Alexander, PAC Secretary for Information Mr Barney Desai, and Foreign Affairs Secretary Ms Patricia de Lille met the prisoners, including PAC executive member Enoch Zulu, 56.

Quashing rumours that jailed PAC members had demanded the leadership change its position regarding the release of prisoners, Mr Alexander said the PAC, United Nations and Organisation of African Unity saw this as a prerequisite for, and not a result of, negotiations.

"We are only prepared to negotiate in the context of a democratically elected constituent assembly," he said.

The prisoners seemed in good health and their spirit was strong, said Mr Alexander.

Police 'Briefly' Arrest Returning ANC Activist

*MB2602112091 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1044 GMT 26 Feb 91*

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 26 SAPA—Police briefly arrested a leading African National Congress [ANC] activist on Monday [25 Feb] night, four days after she ended 13 years of political exile, a close relative said.

ANC spokeswoman Thery Matlala said Ms Ellen Molekane had allegedly been arrested on suspicion she had not been indemnified. But police released her on Tuesday morning.

Ms Molekane was attached to the religious department of the ANC in Lusaka and came into the country on Friday [22 Feb].

Police spoke woman Lt. Nina Barkhuizen said the arrest of Ms Molekane was for questioning and confirmed her release on Tuesday.

The relative said Ms Molekane had been detained in terms of section 29 of the Internal Security Act.

"Police came in four cars. Jane was sitting watching TV. Cops walked in and asked for Jane," the source said.

A letter from the Soweto security police to ANC legal representatives said Ms Molekane was granted temporary indemnity under a different name—that of Ellen Nana Molekane—in a Government Gazette on February 16.

The letter, a copy of which was faxed to SAPA, urged the ANC to correct the error to save Ms Molekane further inconvenience.

AWB Leader Denies Split Among Commando Units

*MB2502152491 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1456 GMT 25 Feb 91*

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 25 SAPA—Reports that the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement—AWB] may split were merely "cheap propaganda" attempts by former commando members to recruit supporters away from the Wenkommando [Victory Commando], according to AWB leader Mr Eugene Terreblanche.

In a statement on Monday [25 February], Mr Terreblanche denied that four of the AWB's units had resigned, and also denied that the AWB only had a total of 14 commandos countrywide as had been alleged by the former commander of the AWB's eastern Transvaal branch, Mr Gawie Volschenk.

Mr Volschenk alleged he had caused a major split in the AWB's ranks when he broke with the organisation and that four entire commandos had joined him to form a new militant group called the Boere Kommandos.

"The Johannesburg region alone has 14 commandos, comprised of 196 men each," Mr Terreblanche said.

The AWB further threatened to take legal steps against anyone who made allegations about the moral character of Mr Terreblanche or any other AWB leaders and commando leaders.

Inkatha, ANC Support Pietermaritzburg Program

*MB2502150591 Umtata Capital Radio
in English 1300 GMT 25 Feb 91*

[Text] A program which will offer advice to the thousands of people affected by violence in the Pietermaritzburg area has been launched.

Project coordinator Sipho Shezi, who is a politics lecturer at Pietermaritzburg University, says the time has come for black leaders to stop political rhetoric and get involved practically in saving black society from decay.

Shezi says the program is supported by the ANC [African National Congress] and Inkatha.

[Begin Shezi recording] I would say that we do have the full support of both the ANC and Inkatha in this program. But let me underline this, that if we are talking about support at that level, what we have done through this program, we have decided that we are going to address the people just as members of the community. [sentence as heard] [end recording]

That's Sipho Shezi, an official of the recently formed Imbali Rehabilitation Committee.

DP Names Yeoville By-Election Candidate

*MB2502201391 Johannesburg S.A.P.A. in English
1957 GMT 25 Feb 91*

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 25 SAPA—The Democratic Party [DP] has fielded veteran politician Douglas Gibson as a candidate in the Yeoville by-election, which is expected to take place later this year.

"We have no doubt that when elected to Parliament, Douglas Gibson will prove to be an outstanding public representative and will act in the best interests of the residents of the Yeoville constituency," DP's southern Transvaal region chairman Peter Soal said.

The DP was pleased to announce Mr Gibson's candidacy. Mr Soal added in a statement to SAPA on Monday [25 February] night.

"He is an experienced politician, having been a member of the Transvaal Provincial Council for 16 years.

"He was the leader of the opposition in the council for nine years."

Mr Gibson is a senior member of the DP, holding the position of national chairman of finance and deputy chairman of the southern Transvaal region.

Institute for Multiparty Democracy Established

*MB2502132291 Johannesburg S.A.P.A. in English
1301 GMT 25 Feb 91*

[Text] Cape Town Feb 25 SAPA—The Institute for a Multi-party Democracy was officially launched in Cape Town on Monday [25 February], reported SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news.

Addressing the media at the launch, the chairman of the institute, Dr Oscar Dhlomo, said the main purpose of the institute was to promote multi-party democracy, national reconciliation and political tolerance within the country.

Dr Dhlomo said the institute would be politically non-aligned and accessible to all. It would not be a political party, nor would it promote partisan policies.

He said the project was discussed with major leaders in almost every political party including the NP [National Party], PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress], Azapo [Azanian

People's Organization], ANC [African National Congress], CP [Conservative Party], DP [Democratic Party] and the SACP [South African Communist Party].

According to Dr Dhlomo, the institute would engage in a series of practical programmes designed to make South Africa safe for democracy. Among these programmes was one on voter education to equip the people with skills and information that would enable them to exercise their voting rights in free, fair and democratic elections.

NP Completes Guidelines, Party Open to All

*MB2702065291 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 0500 GMT 27 Feb 91*

[Text] The National Party says it can begin opening its membership to everyone now that a task group has completed its work of drawing up guidelines for the application of the decision to open the party's membership.

The opening of the party was approved in principle last year by the four provincial congresses.

The guidelines include a recommendation that individual membership of all applicants should be considered equally irrespective of the person's origins. Each province will have to promote membership in such a way that it does not make political or constitutional cooperation with potential partners impossible. Where necessary alterations to the structure of the party will be the responsibility of the executive and congress of the province concerned.

NAFCOC Committed to Free-Market System

*MB2502105391 Johannesburg THE STAR
in English 25 Feb 91 p 3*

[Report by Sven Lunsche: "Free Market Best Way to Boost blacks—Nafcoc"]

[Text] The National African Federated Chamber of Commerce and Industry [NAFCOC] has committed itself to the promotion of the free-market system as a means to achieve a more equitable distribution of wealth and income in South Africa.

In a key document, outlining its view on the economy in a post-apartheid South Africa, NAFCOC acknowledges that the market is the feature that makes free-enterprise economies superior to centrally planned socialist systems.

"Therefore it is this feature that one must highlight in a new economic system for South Africa," NAFCOC says in the document, which was released to the press last week. NAFCOC is the umbrella body for black business and has close links with the ANC [African National Congress].

NAFCOC says the role of the Government must be that of a facilitator, by ensuring a stable socio-economic environment, directing the provision of social services and guaranteeing free access to economic resources.

But NAFCOC says it is essential that both individual liberties and individual properties are protected.

A future government should give special support to blacks to enable them to improve both ownership and control of economic assets.

"The State needs to correct past wrongs by improving the redistribution of income, promotion of asset ownership and protection of the poor by measures that do not distort the market," the document states.

NAFCOC stresses that the main rationale for redistribution is not only to correct the wrongs of the past, but to enable that blacks make a new start.

"It would be inadequate to confine oneself to dismantling apartheid and expect blacks to compete with whites who have been placed in a very strong economic position by policies of the past," NAFCOC says.

In line with ANC policies, NAFCOC takes a strong stance against monopolies and urges the maintenance of a competitive environment through strong anti-monopoly laws and monitoring mechanisms.

On the question of land reform, NAFCOC argues that a programme should be implemented which will lead to a more equitable distribution of land, with minimal negative impact on agricultural productivity.

Other points raised by NAFCOC in their document include:

- The democratisation of enterprises through the protection of workers' bargaining rights and the introduction of worker representation at management committees, including boards of directors.
- Poverty relief measures—including school feeding schemes and food stamps for the poor and unemployed—supported by the State.
- Legislation which encouraged pension fund managers to channel more resources towards social development, without significantly harming long-term returns on pensions savings.
- The restructuring, or replacement by nonracial organisations, of existing national economic and development institutions, including the Reserve Bank, Eskom [Electricity Supply Commission] and other parastatals.

Money Supply Growth Drops Below Target

MB2702171491 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 27 Feb 91

[Text] Our economic staff reports that the Reserve Bank's money supply figures indicate good news for a drop in interest rates this year.

In January the money supply grew by 10.25 percent, compared with 12.38 percent in December last year. This means that the money supply is growing at a lower rate than the Reserve Bank's target level of between 11 and 15 percent.

It is likely that the Reserve Bank could decrease the lowest level to 10 percent.

The sharp drop has been attributed to a decrease in the demand for credit.

The Reserve Bank said, however, that credit would still be difficult to obtain in the future.

28 Feb Press Review of Current Issues, Problems

MB2802125791

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

Malan Must Answer CCB Charges—"General Magnus Malan will be the first to admit that he is fighting a tough battle over the Civil Cooperation Bureau [CCB]," notes the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 26 February. "Contrary to what his critics have to say, General Malan was and is a very strong and efficient Minister of Defence, who ran his portfolio during the Border War with great distinction. However, only he can adequately answer the charges against him—and the sooner he does so, the better it will be for both him and the SADF [South African Defense Force]." If Malan cannot answer the charges adequately he should take "the honourable way out, by offering his resignation."

THE STAR

Paper Against Hanging Criminals—"South Africa is about to resume hanging criminals after a 15-month moratorium," affirms a page 18 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 28 February. There is "no place for hanging in civilised society, and we are inclined to believe the experts who claim hanging is at best a poor deterrent. It is true that the murder rate has risen since the moratorium, but it has done so across the world, including in the U.S., where executions are given a high profile, and in Britain where there is no capital punishment."

SOUTH

Black Education Situation 'Explosive'—Cape Town SOUTH in English for 21-27 February in its page 23 editorial says the meeting between President F.W. de Klerk and a representative delegation led by ANC Deputy President Nelson Mandela on the crisis in black education "is of major significance." "Pupils, urged to return to school to be educated for the 'new' South Africa, have become cynical. They now realise that all the protests and boycott actions against conditions in their classrooms have been to no avail. Nothing has changed." "For organisations like the ANC, it is important to note that the urgent and immediate problems of education will have to be drawn into the negotiation process. The situation is serious and explosive."

Angola

UNITA Attacked Cuban Forces Near Lobito

*MB2802054191 Luanda Domestic Service
in Portuguese 2200 GMT 27 Feb 91*

[Text] Early in the morning of 26 February, the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] armed gang attacked the Cuban forces stationed in the area of Penha do Norte, 25 km northeast of Lobito city.

Quoting an authorized Angolan Government source, ANGOP reports that the Cuban troops replied by killing four armed bandits and capturing several others. This is UNITA's second attack against the Cuban forces stationed in that area. The first attack occurred in January 1990 and three Cuban soldiers were killed. UNITA also attacked the Cuban troops in Fumba, some 30 km from Luanda, in (?December) 1990.

UNITA's latest attack on Cuban troops is yet another violation of the commitments that that terrorist organization undertook before the international community that it would not attack the Cuban forces, who are expected to conclude their withdrawal from Angola over the next few months.

UN Official 'Surprised' at Handling of Aid

*MB2702180291 Johannesburg International Service
in English 1500 GMT 27 Feb 91*

[Text] The UN emergency aid coordinator in Angola, Mr. Otto Essien, says he is surprised at the way the Angolan Government has reacted to UN attempts to resume emergency aid to hunger stricken areas in the south of the country.

Mr. Essien told a news conference in Luanda that he found it unacceptable that the Angolan Government was only now complaining about alleged irregularities during emergency aid operations carried out in Angola in November last year. Mr. Essien said not one kg of UN food aid had reached the areas controlled by the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] movement in the south.

Mr. Essien said the Angolan Government had not responded to requests to resume emergency aid to southern Angola where the situation was extremely serious, with more than two million Angolans facing starvation. Mr. Essien added that part of UN aid operation was the vaccination of thousands of children against infectious diseases.

Dos Santos Dismisses Envoy to UK Over Assault

*MB2802062891 Luanda Domestic Service
in Portuguese 0600 GMT 28 Feb 91*

[Text] His Excellency Jose Eduardo dos Santos, MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labor Party chairman and president of the People's Republic

of Angola, has relieved Luis Neto Kiembata from his duties as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the United Kingdom of Great Britain.

A dispatch issued by the Angolan head of state and government states that this measure had to be taken because that Angolan diplomat had once again behaved in a manner incompatible with his duties.

It should be recalled that Luis Neto Kiembata burst into the installations of the JORNAL DE ANGOLA newspaper on Monday [26 February] and punched a journalist because of an article he published in a Portuguese newspaper. The article apparently displeased Luis Neto Kiembata.

Envoy's Attack on Newsmen Commented

*MB2802081991 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance
of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and
Central Africa 0510 GMT 28 Feb 91*

[Commentary: "Solidarity with the journalist who was beaten up in Luanda"]

[Text] When we used to shout that our country was in danger, some of our compatriots did not understand us because they were not really aware of the situation in Angola. Our country faces a very real danger of suffering extensive disruption, as well as moral, physical, and political destruction.

Intruders from numerous nationalities and undesirables from certain societies are being used as spies to defend the tyrannical Luanda regime. This cannot be. What we heard on Luanda radio at 2300 [2200 GMT] on 26 February was that a JORNAL DE ANGOLA journalist was brutally and savagely beaten up by that noncitizen, Luis Neto Kiembata. This is unacceptable, and repulsive behavior.

One cannot talk about democracy unless the press enjoys complete freedom and the organs of social communication have the means and the right freely to voice their opinions. This is in the interest of all Angolan people. Objectivity must be the criterion for analyzing what is said and written.

Countries with democratic legal systems have journalist organizations whose duty is to defend the moral obligations of the press. Should there be an error of analysis or information, the aggrieved party or the person who believes himself or herself aggrieved, has the right to respond through the same press body and his or her reply must receive the same prominence as the offending news or article.

However, Luis Neto Kiembata, who is a foreigner, a mercenary, and a protege of Eduardo dos Santos, the Luanda regime's supreme ringleader, behaved in a manner that is typical of uncivilized, rude, gross, and poorly educated people. Kiembata hit the journalist because the man had touched on the very things the Angolan people want to know more about: The poor

governance, tyranny, corruption, thievery, and vandalism that are rampant in Angola. The time has come for us to look at things in greater depth. We must carefully note what Luis Neto Kiembata, that vandal, did. His behavior is only a reflection of the puppet Luanda regime's rottenness.

Already in one of the rounds of Angolan peace talks held near Kinshasa, the Zairian capital, in 1989, UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] newsmen were brutally beaten up by the bodyguards of Eduardo dos Santos, MPLA-PT [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party] chairman, president of the RPA [People's Republic of Angola], and supreme ringleader of the Luanda regime. This happened just a few meters away from Eduardo dos Santos and we are quite certain that he saw it all. Such behavior reflected poorly on our country. Other foreign journalists took photographs of the incident because the UNITA reporters were unable to do it. It was most dishonorable. As African people, the Zairians who witnessed the incident were deeply embarrassed.

What is even more serious is that the Luanda regime's ringleader's bodyguards were very poorly dressed. They did not even look like a party chairman's bodyguards. One of them was wearing shoes that resembled a gift from the Red Cross, socks of different colors, and trousers that fitted him so badly and were so creased they seemed to have been made by a crocodile or some ruminant.

He was wearing a jacket so short and patched up that it was obvious the tailor had had to work on it on a number of occasions before. It was really shameful!

In the final analysis, it was Eduardo dos Santos himself who chose those men and who decided to keep them at such low cultural levels. The real culprit here is Eduardo dos Santos, the Luanda regime's supreme ringleader. His behavior is that of a real tyrant who is too afraid and horrified of the press, freedom, and democracy.

The Angolan people should learn about the sordid and diabolical beating up of a Portuguese newswoman when Eduardo dos Santos visited Portugal. It was yet another example of terrible and shameful behavior. The brutes and gorillas in the service of the Futungo das Belas Palace threw the Portuguese newswoman to the ground simply because she tried to interview the MPLA-PT chief after he had met with the Portuguese authorities. This [word indistinct] behavior has been tolerated with the result that, today, the journalists in Luanda are the tyrannical Luanda regime's direct targets.

This situation simply cannot continue. All of us, men and women of democratic and honest ideals, must rise and demand radical change to the country's social, political, and economic situation. The tyrannical Luanda regime must be brought to an end. A new system of government must be introduced. The obsolete MPLA-PT regime must be terminated and placed in the trash can. Effective multiparty democracy must win. The

thieving, bloodthirsty, corrupt, and incompetent lot that only serves foreign interests must be thrown out. The Angolan fatherland must be dignified and honored. It must undergo reconciliation.

We, on the UNITA side, are ready for such radical change. This explains our full belief in UNITA's victory in internationally supervised free and fair elections. We want a legal state in which there is full press freedom, as well as freedom of association and of opinion. We want a state characterized by calm, security, labor dignity, and respect for human beings and their inalienable rights. We want a state that will ensure progress under the leadership of honest men who want the good of the people. We want a state in which the leadership does not use public treasury funds as their own money. We want officials whose salaries are known and paid by society. We do not want any government like the present MPLA-PT government that enjoys Epicurian meals and exaggerates the amounts spent by the state.

For the good of all Angolan people, we want a state that will be able to reconcile our people and bring new hope and a new life into their hearts and souls. Yes, all these plans are possible because we are determined to build a new nation in which leaders will be elected and controlled by the people and will have to publicly answer for their behavior.

Angolan people, UNITA militants: We have long called on all Angolans to become aware of the need to defend the fatherland and dignify our people. Proof is here now. It is not enough that we want democracy. We must support the struggle for democracy. Otherwise, the tyrants will continue to kill, arrest, and beat up people. We must be a force that is united and worthy of respect so that we can bring about real, effective, and democratic change within Angolan society.

Beware of utopians! Let us retain a realistic vision! Let us all vote for UNITA!

Let us elect Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi as the first legitimate president of Angola.

The efforts of each one of us will help build the fatherland. The scum protected by the Futungo de Belas regime must be thrown out!

Long live the noble and heroic Angolan people!

Down with tyranny!

Let all Angolan people vote for UNITA!

UNITA can save the Angolan fatherland!

Long live our beloved President Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi!

European Parliament Team Visits Jamba

MB2502074891 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0515 GMT 25 Feb 91

[Interview with Yves Galland, head of France's Radical Party and of the visiting European Parliament team, by an unidentified reporter of the Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel's French service in Jamba on 23 February—recorded; in French, with passage-by-passage translation to Portuguese]

[Text] [Reporter] Welcome to Jamba, in the liberated land of Angola. I would first like to ask your name, where you come from, and what is your position.

[Galland] Our team includes three French officials. I, Yves Galland, am the chairman of the Radical Party [RRRS] of France and deputy chairman of the European Parliament. Mr. (Lorens) is a deputy of the European Parliament and deputy chairman of the RRRS. Mr. Francois Leotard is the secretary general of France's Republican Party and a deputy of the European Parliament. We have come here so that, on our return home, we can tell France and the European Parliament about the aid that we want to grant UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] and Dr. Jonas Savimbi to help further your struggle.

[Reporter] You have just mentioned the aid that you want to grant UNITA and UNITA President Dr. Savimbi. What is the nature of that aid?

[Galland] First of all, there are various facets to the nature of that aid. That aid is intended to show recognition for the fact that Dr. Savimbi's struggle is for Angola's democracy, freedom, and economic prosperity. In France, we will be able to support UNITA and explain that it is an armed struggle movement that must be backed. Naturally, this means that, following our testimony, Dr. Savimbi and UNITA should gain greater political support throughout Europe. It is for that very reason that we have come here and that is what we intend to do as soon as we are back in Europe.

[Reporter] Mr. Galland, peace negotiations are under way in Lisbon, the Portuguese capital. The sixth round of talks failed and everyone blames the failure on the inflexibility of the RPA [People's Republic of Angola] Government. What is in your opinion on that?

[Galland] I believe the seventh round of the peace talks is due to begin on 4 March. I think the failure of the sixth round was quite revealing. It revealed the fact that, after appearing to want an accord, the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labor Party renounced that accord. That accord could not have been more reasonable; in other words, it was supposed to be a commitment to find a fixed date for the holding of free and democratic elections. In turn, Dr. Savimbi would accept the Luanda government's management of the country's current affairs during the transition period.

Now, I was telling you that this is quite revealing because the MPLA was presented with a reasonable demand, yet it failed to agree. This shows that it is extremely concerned about the evolution of the situation and about the force that Dr. Savimbi and UNITA represent today. I believe that now the Americans, the Soviets, the Portuguese and, I hope, Europe by tomorrow morning, will put pressure on the MPLA to sign on the basis of the agreements reached in Washington. Formal guarantees must also be given, observed, and internationally controlled to ensure that elections will be free and that the electoral campaign will be conducted in a democratic manner.

[Reporter] Let us now turn to another issue: There is famine in Angola, especially in the center and the south. We know there was an agreement with the United Nations on an aid program, commonly referred to as the Peace Corridors Plan. The Luanda Government, however, continues to hamper the implementation of that program, particularly when it comes to aid for famine-stricken people in UNITA-controlled areas. What is your comment?

[Galland] Well, (?it is) the logic of the situation. What we can say is that a totalitarian government is not democratic and there are no guarantees. Neither equality nor democracy nor humanitarian aid can be guaranteed under such a government. It is precisely for this reason there is so much interest in finding ways to solve the famine problem through humanitarian aid. We are not at all sure that such aid would reach the hungry people instead of being diverted by the Luanda government. The example given by UNITA, around Jamba and in all parts of the territory it controls, is in clear contrast with the example provided by the Luanda government. This is what we want to say when we go back. We have seen it in the organization of schools and hospitals. We have seen it in the organization of food distribution. Economic organization is exemplary and in clear contrast with what happens on the other side, particularly in the south.

Nonetheless, I think that this is no surprise. A democratic government is a government of economic prosperity and a government that allows equality among its citizens. A totalitarian government does not offer any guarantees.

[Reporter] Mr. Galland: Thank you very much for this interview.

[Galland] It was a pleasure.

Team Gives Interview, Departs

MB2802105491 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in French to Southern and Central Africa 0530 GMT 28 Feb 91

[Interview with Yves Galland, head of France's Radical Party and of the visiting European Parliament team, by an unidentified reporter of the Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel's French service in Jamba on 27 February—recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] The visiting European Parliament team granted us an interview just before leaving on 27 February. Mr. Galland: You are the chairman of France's Radical Party [RRRS] and deputy chairman of the European Parliament. You are now ending your visit of several days to the liberated land of Angola. We would like to know what are your impressions after this visit?

[Galland] My impressions have become a certainty. My certainty is that here, in the Free Republic of Angola [as heard], you are setting an example which must provide hope to your country as a whole. One can see here how you can have an education program for all young Angolans. One can see here how, through an economic base and hard work, the country could experience economic prosperity, in other words, could provide for the well-being of all Angolans. One can see here the desire to build a free, democratic, and united country. Thus, our impression upon leaving is that Angola's hopes must rest on President Jonas Savimbi.

[Reporter] Mr. Galland: What do you plan to do in the European Parliament and in your RRRS party to help UNITA's and Dr. Savimbi's struggle for freedom, democracy, and above all—the hallmark of real democracy—the holding of free and fair elections in the country?

[Galland] Well, with regard to the European Parliament, my friends Leotard and (Lorens) and I intend to invite President Savimbi to come to the European Parliament through our political group, which is the liberal group. He spoke to the European Parliament five years ago. We think this is a good time for him to convey the proposals that he has made over the last few rounds of talks. We believe that all democratic countries must now firmly support the peace proposals made by President Savimbi.

Then, when there is peace, free and democratic elections must be prepared. There are two political parties represented here. Mr. (Leotard) represents the Republican Party. I represent the RRRS. We are willing to prepare and help all UNITA's cadres with all the democratic experience we have gained in our own country so that they can benefit from it. Obviously, democracy is not invented. It must have certain regulations and those regulations must be honest ones. We are ready to help you in that struggle because, as you know, France is the country of the revolution and democracy. We are ready to help wherever there is hope for democracy.

[Reporter] Mr. Galland: You are about to leave and return home. Do you have a message to give the Angolan people, who want peace, democracy, and free elections?

[Galland] I think that the message to be conveyed to the Angolan people is that they are in a magnificent country. This is a rich country. This country and its wealth must benefit all Angolans. This is it: It should have a democracy based on economic wealth and a free and liberalized economy. That is the kind of economy that benefits everyone. I think that the Angolan people should have a lot of hope for the future. They should know that they

should be ready for hard work in the future so they can build one of Africa's most beautiful countries. They have all the means to do so. The only thing that the Angolan people are lacking right now is a political and economic system that will allow them to grow.

If I were an Angolan, I would tell my people: Keep your hope! There will be better days in the future when you have free elections in a democratic country that will be wealthy and will allow you to share it.

[Reporter] Mr. Galland: Thank you very much for this interview.

[Galland] It was pleasure.

Namibia

Angola Accepts Responsibility for Bombings

MB2702200291 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1957 GMT 27 Feb 91

[Text] Windhoek Feb 27 SAPA—Angola has accepted responsibility for the bombs dropped near Bagani in northern Namibia a fortnight ago and promised it will not happen again.

"The Angolan Government regretted the incidents which were largely attributed to navigational errors, and promised the Government of the Republic of Namibia that such incidents will be avoided in future," the Namibian Information Ministry said in a statement in Windhoek on Wednesday.

Four Namibian civilians were injured when two Angolan Air Force MiG-23s dropped two cluster bombs near the Bagani Bridge, between Caprivi and Kavango, close to the Angola-Namibia border on February 13.

Namibian Foreign Affairs Minister Theo-Ben Gurirab summoned the Angolan Ambassador Mr Alberto Ribeiro to his office the next day and demanded a public clarification of the issue.

Mr Ribeiro, in a media release, expressed sympathy with the victims of the bombing, adding that if responsibility was established, his government would not hesitate to compensate the injured.

Mr Ribeiro also announced that an urgent meeting had been called of the Joint Commission on Security of the Common Borders, signed between the two countries last May in Windhoek, to discuss the incident.

There have been similar bombing incidents in the Bagani area during the past two years, but this was the first time that people were injured.

Zambia

Kaunda Receives Saudi Envoy on Gulf War Issue

MB2602185491 Lusaka Domestic Service
in English 1800 GMT 26 Feb 91

[Text] President Kaunda has pointed out that Zambia's stand over the occupation of Kuwait by Iraq has always been very clear as it has not condoned the occupation of territories by other countries. The president, who was speaking when Saudi Arabian special envoy Shaykh (Umar Fakir) delivered a special message to him from King Fahd at State House, said Zambia had not hidden its stand on the issue.

Comrade Kaunda noted that Zambia was actively involved in trying to find a solution to the problem so as to avoid bloodshed. He paid tribute to Saudi Arabia for coming to Zambia's aid following the disruption of its oil deal with Kuwait, and hoped that the war in the Gulf would end soon.

RSA Team, Mining Cooperation To Hold Talks

MB2602110891 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1040 GMT 26 Feb 91

[Text] Lusaka Feb 26 SAPA—A 10-man South African trade delegation arrived in Lusaka on Monday [25 Feb] for talks with the state-owned conglomerate, the Zambia Industrial and Mining Corporation (ZIMCO), on how the two countries can boost trade between them.

The South African's major interest is the country's only port, Mpulungu on Lake Tanganyika in northern Zambia, which is a potential outlet for its goods into central African markets.

"We are interested in developing trade with the rest of Africa because South Africa has to look to regional cooperation," said Mrs Angela Self, leader of the South African Trade Organisation (SAFTO) delegation.

She said the South African Government looked on the Mpulungu port as an important outlet for its goods into the central African market.

While in Zambia, the delegation would make physical appraisal of the facilities at the port for evaluation and final action as how to improve them if necessary.

South Africa, Mrs Self said, was interested in cooperation with Zambia in developing trade infrastructure and facilities.

"It is an exploratory investigative tour to look at development of Mpulungu port and its capacity," she added.

The advantage of the Mpulungu port is that less time would be taken to move goods to central African markets than at present through Mombasa in Kenya.

Safto is the first official South African delegation to be the guest of a government-owned institution—a pointer to the easing of trade sanctions by the Zambian Government.

With the changing political climate in South Africa, the government has in effect tacitly lifted sanctions to a certain degree as evidenced by the South African goods in Zambian shops and warehouses.

Commerce and industry minister Mr Rabson Chongo announced recently that the Zambian Government had allowed businessmen leeway to export and import through the most efficient South African route.

Although the Zambian Government has not formally announced that lifting of the United Nations economic embargo against Pretoria, the status quo is the reverse as many South African goods have flooded the market.

The Zambia Association of Manufacturers (ZAM) chairman, Mr Dev Babber, said his organisation was planning to visit South Africa to establish trade contacts to examine how trade between the two countries could be boosted.

Opposition Official Denies Divisions in Party

MB2602192991 Lusaka Domestic Service
in English 1800 GMT 26 Feb 91

[Text] A senior member of the Movement for Multiparty Democracy, MMD, has said the large number of people contesting for positions in the party was not a sign of division within the movement but a reflection of its democratic practices. Interim Chairman of the Publicity and Public Relations Committee Mr. Vernon Mwaanga said at a press conference at [name indistinct] Limited that the move by members to offer themselves for election was very welcome as the party could only benefit from this attitude.

He emphasized that those who failed to get positions during the convention, which will take place at the Mulungushi International Conference Center from tomorrow to 1 March, should accept the wishes of the people. He said the competition was not a sign of divisions within the MMD because democracy demanded it and the movement wanted every post to be contested for.

Benin**Prime Minister Launches Presidential Campaign**

AB2502171591 Cotonou Domestic Service
in French 1930 GMT 23 Feb 91

[Text] The presidential election campaign began this morning. One of the candidates, Nicephore Soglo, held his first electoral meeting this afternoon at the People's House in Cotonou V. About 15,000 supporters and curious onlookers came to support or listen to the candidate. Over to you Marcel Tchogo:

Yes, Claude da Silva Nicephore Soglo began his electoral campaign at full speed. Thousands of people came to support him. The support committee's banners read: Nicephore Soglo, the Man of the Situation and Concensus; or I Love Benin, I Will Vote for Soglo.

At 1705 Nicephore Soglo entered the Cotonou V People's House as the supporters shouted: Victory for Nicephore Soglo as president! The happy atmosphere was at its climax when the candidate made his way through a tumultuous crowd wanting to carry him shoulder high. To make himself heard, he had to stand on a table.

His message was simple and boiled down to this: The country was on the verge of collapse 11 months ago. Today things are getting better. We are now on our feet and we will continue to be on our feet. Thousands of hands then went up and made a V for victory:

[Begin recording] [Soglo] A year ago in Benin, who would have imagined what would be happening here today?

[Crowd] Nobody! Nobody!

[Soglo] One People! We are a great people, and we will win! Once we are on our feet, no one will be able to put us on our knees again!

I went to the rural areas. What did the farmers tell me? Barely a year ago the country was on the verge of civil war and chaos. Thanks to the national conference, we have changed this nation's destiny. Thanks to you women, men, and children we are on our feet. [applause and shouts]

For several months workers did not receive their salaries in this country. Students no longer went to classes. Farmers could not sell their produce. Traders could not sell in the markets, and everyone was mocking us. From now on, no one can mock a Beninese. [applause and shouts] [end recording]

The meeting lasted for about an hour, but Nicephore Soglo spoke for 20 minutes, giving simple messages in French, Mina, and Fon. As his first campaign, Nicephore Soglo's outing can be called very successful. Claude da Silva.

4 Parties Declare Support

AB2702205691 Cotonou Domestic Service
in French 1930 GMT 25 Feb 91

[Text] Exactly a year ago today, 25 February 1991, delegates of the nation's active forces voted on the sovereignty of the National Conference. In commemoration of this vow, four parties—the Democratic Union for Social Renewal [UDRS], the Alliance for Democracy and Progress [ADP], the National Union for Solidarity and Progress [UNSP], and the Union for Democracy and National Solidarity [UDS]—issued a joint statement this afternoon at the Mono Hall of Sheraton Hotel. In this statement—(Kniat Gedeon Dassoundo) of the ADP, Denis Amoussou-Yeye of the UDRS, Mama Adamou N'diaye of the UDS, and (Esa Sare) of the UNSP—the parties pledged their support for Nicephore Soglo's candidacy. I bring you a portion of the declaration read by (Esa Sare) of the UNSP:

[Begin (Sare) recording] Conscious of the need to fight relentlessly to safeguard the spirit and proper implementation of decisions of the historic National Active Forces Conference held from 19 to 28 February 1990 at the Hotel PLM Aledjo; considering all kinds of maneuvers orchestrated by certain nostalgic persons of the People's Revolution Party of Benin who nurture unavowed designs to impose hardship, that our people endured for several years of that single party's bleak rule; considering that these maneuvers constitute a serious menace to the embryonic democracy and prove that no gain has as yet been made; and considering that Nicephore Soglo's transitional government has basically achieved the aims and objectives set by the National Conference; the four parties have decided to:

Relentlessly continue their struggle to frustrate all attempts to overturn the National Conference gains; support Nicephore Soglo's presidential candidacy, thereby offering him the opportunity to continue and complete the work initiated; and call on all Beninese men and women who firmly stand for peace, freedom, justice, dignity, and social progress to vote massively with their activists for Nicephore Soglo on 10 March 1991. [end recording]

NCC Presidential Candidate Launches Campaign

AB2702203491 Cotonou Domestic Service
in French 1930 GMT 25 Feb 91

[Excerpts] This afternoon Albert Tevoedjre, chairman of the Our Common Cause Party [NCC], launched his presidential campaign at the Cotonou Handicrafts Promotion Center in front of a large crowd of militants. The meeting, which started as a consultation meeting between leaders of NCC departmental committees and legislators, turned into a rally.

This afternoon people found Albert Tevoedjre with all his usual eloquence. The NCC chairman first congratulated his militants and above all, the subprefecture of Kabimana, which gave the NCC its national dimension.

Albert Tevoedjre chose Cotonou to launch his campaign because Cotonou is the NCC stronghold. If the election results did not confirm this it is because the elections were rigged, he explained.

After this introductory note, the NCC chairman dealt with four topics in his message. He promised to create a National Volunteer Corps to make Benin more active and rich as of 3 April. Another of his initiatives is to elaborate a national employment program. Albert Tevoedjre feels he is capable of generating 20,000 jobs every year while the government is planning to lay off 2,000 civil servants every year, he explained. Since the NCC does not forget anyone, its chairman promised to abolish the civil tax and market taxes to lighten the burden on rural dwellers and women. This is, in short, a social justice policy.

At the international level, Albert Tevoedjre said that the country's salvation can be found somewhere beside the IMF and World Bank. Here is one of the highlights of NCC Chairman Albert Tevoedjre's election campaign.

[Begin Tevoedjre recording] We wish, you wish, and I dare say that I wish, that from now on when we speak in Benin and of a national economic and social recovery program, there should be no other movements, no other parties, no other government than that of the NCC to promote [applause and shouts make rest of sentence indistinct].

At this juncture, I would like you to listen to this; it is very important. Read today's issue of TAMTAM EXPRESS and listen carefully to the radio. Listen to civil servants. As of June 1991, 2,000 civil servants will be laid off from public service. This will continue until 1994! This means 8,000 civil servants are threatened with unemployment on a short-term basis! Look right in front of you! Force your immediate neighbor to look at you! It is you who [words indistinct]. Our Common Cause demands the right to generate 20,000 jobs every year in this country. Ask our compatriots: Are you going to vote for a government that lays off 10,000 civil servants or for a party that creates 20,000 jobs? [shouts and applause] [end recording]

The National Labor Party, the Democratic Party for National Unity, and the National Union for Democracy and Progress have given their support to the NCC and to presidential candidate Albert Tevoedjre.

Presidential Candidate on Nigeria, Candidacy

AB2302144491 Dakar PANA in English 1328 GMT
23 Feb 91

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Cotonou 23, Feb. (NAN/PANA)—One of Benin presidential candidates in the March 1991 elections, Moise Mensah, has described Nigeria as the engine of the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] train". Addressing a press conference in Cotonou

Friday, Mensah commended Nigeria's role in the sub-region, adding that the size of Nigeria, its political maturity and strength, make it an enviable leader in the African Continent. Mensah described the Liberian crisis as a real tragedy for the West African sub-region and appealed to the ECOWAS peace keeping force, ECOMOG, to continue with efforts at reconciling the belligerent Liberian factions.

On Benin's political situation Mensah, 57, said that 18 years of single party rule had created a lot of bitterness in the country and left the economy virtually destroyed. Thus, if elected his priority would be to reconcile the state, stop vendettas and create an atmosphere conducive to economic reconstruction.

Mensah, an agronomist, linguist and banker, has for the last 24 years held senior posts at the World Bank, the FAO [UN Food and Agriculture Organization] and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), from where he took leave of absence as vice chairman, on the invitation of the Benin prime minister to help run the transition government. He is contesting the Benin presidential election as an independent candidate.

His run for the presidency, he said, was prompted by demands of people in various segments of society. They believed, he added, that his international reputation and his record at home while he was a director and later minister in charge of rural development between 1960 and 1967 qualified him for the top job.

Mensah said he has strong support from the National Party for Democracy, as well as the different [words indistinct] political parties in the former French colony. He said that he would bring his experience in international monetary matters to bear [words indistinct] billion US dollars external debts and [words indistinct] said that the provision of social amenities, including potable water, primary health care, formal and functional education, [word indistinct] stunted growth.

Burkina Faso

Compaore Said 'Losing Patience' With Taylor

AB1802183891 London BBC World Service
in English 1709 GMT 18 Feb 91

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] It looks as though Burkina's president, Blaise Compaore, could be falling out with the Liberian rebel leader, Charles Taylor. Compaore has backed Taylor from the start in his campaign: first, to overthrow the late President Doe, and then to take power in Liberia; and like Taylor, the Burkina leader has been opposed to any intervention in Liberia by ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States]. But after Taylor's provocative declaration last week that he intended to stand for the Liberian Presidency even though other

Liberian players felt that this was against their agreement, even President Compaore seem to be losing patience, as Allison Boya reports in this telex from Ouagadougou:

[Begin studio announcer recording] According to sources close to Blaise Compaore, Charles Taylor may have pushed his luck too far. The sources say that Taylor's performance at the Lome summit last week was nothing short of an embarrassment to the Burkinabe leader. The Burkinabe delegation was very closely involved in the drafting of the document that Taylor, Prince Johnson, and Armed Forces of Liberia chief Hezekiah Bowen signed last week.

Taylor's token signing of the document and his subsequent rejection of the principle that no member of the warring factions may stand for the transitional government won no one's admiration. In the days following the summit, Taylor has stood by his guns, insisting that ECOWAS will not dictate who will be the president of Liberia. The Burkinabe Government has now made it clear that if Taylor does not adhere to the conditions contained in the document he has signed, he can count on no more support from Burkina Faso.

Since the cease-fire agreement signed earlier in Bamako, Burkina Faso has decreased its presence on the ground in Liberia, although the Burkinabe security personnel who guard Taylor personally have remained. [end recording]

Council of Ministers Adopts 1991 Budget

AB2402124691 Ouagadougou Domestic Service
in French 1900 GMT 20 Feb 91

[Excerpts] Today the Council of Ministers met under the chairmanship of President Blaise Compaore. [passage omitted] During the session, the 1991 finance law was adopted. The law is consistent with the state financial and economic adjustment program. Receipt estimates, which stand at 154,420 billion CFA francs, are based on last year's figures and new measures, while expenditures will total 176,862,258,000 CFA francs with 40 and 33 percent of the expenditures earmarked as capital expenditures and operating budget respectively.

These figures show an expected deficit of 22,442,258,000 CFA francs. This will require renewed rigor this year and sound discipline in executing the budget along with rejecting any additional expenses during the fiscal year. [passage omitted]

Three Financial Accords Signed With France

AB2802093691 Ouagadougou Domestic Service
in French 1900 GMT 26 Feb 91

[Text] Burkina Faso is to receive a total amount of 1.985 billion CFA francs according to three financial agreements signed this morning in Ouagadougou between France and our country. These funds will serve in financing a modernization and expansion project for network stations in Ouagadougou, Bouron, (Ndia-Fada),

Dedougou, (Dedougou-Koukana), and Kongoussi. A wagon management and procurement program including the supply of spare parts, and a project consultancy and preparation fund will also benefit from these accords.

Mali

Opposition Leader Flees to Exile in Senegal

AB1802215991 London BBC World Service in English
1709 GMT 18 Feb 91

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Mali's biggest opposition group, the CNID [National Committee for Democratic Initiative], has decided to send its leader into temporary exile in Senegal to protect him from his enemies. After a number of incidents in which Mountaga Tall narrowly missed being attacked and wounded, his colleagues believe that he will be better off outside the country. They say that he is being targeted by those opposed to the CNID's campaign for multiparty democracy. Chouaibou Bonkana of the French news agency telexed this report:

[Begin studio announcer recording] Mountaga Tall, chairman of the National Committee for Democratic Initiative, or CNID, has been in hiding since January 22 after at least four people were killed in anti-government rioting. The CNID's official organ, DAMBE, on Saturday denied that Mr. Tall was at the French Embassy and said he had gone underground because he felt threatened by the security apparatus of President Moussa Traore.

The paper said Mr. Tall had been the target of a grenade attack on January 18. It also said that at a CNID meeting on January 20, a plainclothes agent had been unmasked and found to be carrying a carefully concealed gun. It said Mr. Tall's home had been searched on January 22 by more than 50 armed soldiers. Luckily, Mr. Tall had been tipped off beforehand and had left with his family before they came.

Mr. Tall, quoted by the publication, said he believed the plan was that he should have a fatal accident during the search. He had drawn conclusions from certain murders and suspicious deaths which had occurred previously in the democratic struggle of our people. [end recording]

Mali-Burkinabe Security Officials Meet

AB2202091291 Bamako Domestic Service in French
1500 GMT 19 Feb 91

[Text] In line with periodic meetings between Mali and Burkina Faso security forces, a Burkinabe delegation led by the head of the Djibasso Security Forces Command, Warrant Officer Ouedraogo Djakaridja, met their Malian counterparts at Bankas, Mali, on Saturday, 16 February. The agenda for the meeting centered on combating smuggling, banditry, and crime, as well as on the free movement of people and their property.

Niger

Demonstrators Ransack Customs Post in Tahoua

AB2602215891 Niamey Domestic Service
in French 1900 GMT 26 Feb 91

[Summary From Poor Reception] "The pupils of the Akabar Grammar School and Tahoua Secondary Schools this morning ransacked the Lakokro Central Market police post, the police station," before "beseiging the office of the mobile customs brigade in the town. Much damage was done to property throughout the town. Details by (Mohamadu Mamoud) in Tahoua."

[Begin (Mahmoud) recording] During the march, the demonstrators attacked and burned several administrative vehicles and articles seized by the Customs Department. "At the customs office, the demonstrators were joined by loafers in stealing diverse precious objects in the house of the commander of the Mobile Customs Brigade. The extent of these excesses has expressly forced the controllers to simply desert their posts this morning." As they wait for the damage to be evaluated, the people Tahoua are already condemning these demonstrations which have almost brought commercial activities to a total halt throughout the town of Tahoua. [end recording]

Students 'Calmly' Evacuate Campus Before Deadline

AB2702182891 Paris AFP in French 0936 GMT
27 Feb 91

[Text] Niamey, 27 Feb (AFP)—Classes resumed normally today in primary schools and colleges in Niamey after students calmly evacuated the university campus of the Niger capital before the government deadline of 1900 GMT, eye witnesses said. No incidents occurred this morning at the university or in the grammar schools, which the government closed yesterday. The government decided to close the schools after violent incidents in Niamey on 25 February and last week in at least one provincial town. The students were demanding punishment for those responsible for repressing last year's demonstrations which left several people dead.

French National Killed in Tuareg Attack

AB2202183991 Paris AFP in French 1611 GMT
21 Feb 91

[Text] Niamey, 21 Feb (AFP)—A French national, Pierre Blanchet, 46, was killed Monday [18 February] evening by Tuaregs at Inbangaritt (1,300 km north of Niamey), the Niger interior minister announced, adding that there were no other victims. (A French Foreign Ministry communique on Thursday in Paris confirmed Pierre Blanchet's death).

A group of Tuaregs, who are dissidents in Niger and Mali, attacked a camp of technicians from the Common Organization for the Fight Against Locusts (OCLALAV), where Mr. Blanchet, a group of about a dozen Niger

nationals, and two other French nationals were encamped, it was learned from reliable sources. The rebels killed the French national on the spot. The minister changed the first number of victims he gave on Wednesday, which spoke of "several" dead.

The Tuaregs then damaged the twin-engine aircraft used by the technicians, for whom Mr. Blanchet was the logistician. They also made away with a sum of money and some equipment, the same sources said. The two French pilots, Messrs. Choubenc and Pernod, who decided to spend the night in the dunes, succeeded in repairing the aircraft and returned to Agadez and Niamey. The Niger Army launched an operation to find the assailants.

This is the first incident in Niger since the Tchintabaradene (700 km north of Niamey) attack, during which 63 persons were killed in May 1990 in clashes between Tuaregs and Niger security forces. The repression was severe, Amnesty International said, whose delegation is currently in Niamey.

According to official figures, 77 Tuaregs have been arrested, seven of whom were released in September and 36 last week. Those who are not released during the investigation will be mandated to the state security court, it was indicated in Niamey, where officials accuse Libya of arming the rebels.

Senegal

Envoy to Kuwait To Return to Post 'Immediately'

AB2802123891 Dakar Domestic Service
in French 2000 GMT 27 Feb 91

[Statement on the reopening of Senegal's Embassy in Kuwait City issued by the Government of Senegal in Dakar on 27 February]

[Text] With the restoration of the legitimate authority of Kuwait throughout Kuwaiti territory, following the withdrawal of the invading Iraqis, the Government of Senegal has decided that its ambassador to Kuwait City should immediately return to his post.

'False Bomb Alert' in Western Business Building

AB2702145691 Dakar PANA in English 1437 GMT
27 Feb 91

[Text] Dakar, 27 Feb (APS/SEN/PANA)—A false bomb alert in Mona building on Georges Pompidou Avenue, one of Dakar's busiest streets, caused great commotion in the Senegalese capital Wednesday morning. A watchman in the building said the city police was alerted following a telephone call received by a secretary in the shipping company at 09.45 GMT. He said the security agents conducted a thorough search of the six-storey building but found no trace of a bomb.

The new building houses the EEC delegation in Senegal, the Senegal-Tunisian Bank, the local branch of a Danish shipping company, Maersk Line and the American insurance company, Alico, among other international concerns. Occupants of the building were, however, advised to search all persons who enter the building.

U.S., UK Embassies Receive Pro-Iraqi Letters

AB2702161891 Dakar PANA in English 1540 GMT
27 Feb 91

[Text] Dakar, 27 Feb. (PANA)—A Senegalese committee in solidarity with the people of Iraq and for peace in the Gulf, Wednesday in Dakar, presented two letters to the U.S. and British Embassies in protest against what they described as the war for the colonial reconquest of the Middle East. The SENEGALESE PRESS AGENCY (APS), reported that the committee was inaugurated in Dakar on Tuesday, but gave no indication on its numerical strength or the identity of its members and leaders.

Each of the files containing three documents—an open letter to the Senegalese head of state, the protest letter and a press release—were deposited at the reception of the two embassies by a three-man delegation of the committee when they failed to get audience with the respective ambassadors. APS said other representatives were also sent to deliver similar letters to the French Embassy and the office of the UN, while motions of support were to be handed to the Iraqi and Palestinian ambassadors respectively.

Mauritanian Coastguards Shoot, Wound Fisherman

AB2702162291 Paris AFP in English 1618 GMT
27 Feb 91

[Text] Dakar, Feb. 27 (AFP)—Two Senegalese fishermen were shot and wounded as they escaped from Mauritanian coastguards who on Monday rounded up 103 fishing canoes from Senegal, LE SOLEIL newspaper reported here Wednesday. The fishing fleet had set out from St. Louis near the frontier and 78 failed to return. Those who made it back said the Mauritians seized the craft for violating territorial waters, the paper said.

*Gulf War Viewed as Attack on Islam, Palestine

91AF0679A Dakar WAL FADJRI in French
18-24 Jan 91 p 1

[Editorial by Sidy Lamine Niasse: "Another Colonial War"]

[Text] The reaction is one of revulsion, frustration, bitterness, and consternation. To all those who reason not in terms of petrodollars but in terms of human rights and international law universally applied, the assault launched by the American Air Force against Iraq during the night of 16 January is repugnant. As the clock marked the start of Wednesday 16 January (in GMT), the signal was given for the colonial adventure to resume. It would inaugurate a new era of domination

and subjugation if Iraq were to yield under the combined blows of the "powerful" nations of the world, but Iraq refuses to do so. It is the Third World's future in international relations that is now at stake in the Gulf. It is Islam and its future as an ideology and a religion that the West is seeking to subjugate and render docile.

Saddam Husayn has allied himself with all those who are fighting for the liberation of Palestine, the restitution of the Palestinians' inalienable rights, and a new world political and economic order that is more just and equitable. Those who have fallen in behind George Bush are those who favor the status quo ante—because it enabled them to control the riches of the Gulf region—and who also defend Israel's survival.

The main objective of the United States and her allies in mobilizing their entire armada in the Gulf is not to achieve compliance with the Security Council's resolutions on Kuwait. In their raids, begun in the night and pursued unrelentingly into the day of 17 January, their main targets have been Iraq's nuclear and chemical installations and its batteries of intermediate-range missiles, notably those that are aimed at Israel. But the destruction of Iraq's nuclear and chemical potential exceeds in strict terms the objectives set out in the UN resolutions. These facts speak for themselves: The U.S. Army is more preoccupied with neutralizing any threat to Israel than with the evacuation of Kuwait. The defense of Israel's stability is much more important to them than that of their Gulf vassals.

Where is international law to be found in all of that? Is it that that comforts America in its role as world policeman now that communism has definitely collapsed? It is to be found in that dualistic system of justice that denies Iraq what it grants to Israel and that condemns Baghdad for having "annexed" a neighboring country while absolving Syria's annexation of Lebanon? Is it proper to speak of justice when the international community sanctions the American assault and halfheartedly condemns the invasion of the Baltic republics by Soviet troops seeking to preserve the Great Russian Empire?

International law as conveniently manipulated by the Americans is not true international law. If it triumphs in the Gulf today, it will mean the extermination of the Arabs and, in the longer term, the creation of a Greater Israel. But the Muslims of the world believe in their own vindication and want to end the occupation of Palestine. On that score, they display a determination to surmount their internal quarrels and divisions. In his refusal to be vassalized, Saddam Husayn symbolizes that determination. In fact, he likes to draw a parallel between himself and Saladin who also hailed from the town of Takriti. Perceived as a modern-day Nasir, he has Muslim peoples from Morocco to Pakistan mobilizing behind him to snuff out the old demon of colonialism, which has reared its head again in the Gulf.

These facts must be borne in mind in gauging the solidarity of the anti-Iraqi coalition, which will not withstand for long the ground swell that is now building among the Muslim masses. The Third World countries that have given purely symbolic support to America in its war against Iraq will be forced to revise their position once Israel enters the conflict. At that point, they will have no choice but to turn their weapons against Tel Aviv if their governments wish to avoid being toppled by their populations' solidarity with the Iraqi and Palestinian peoples.

The Iraqis and all those who support them for the sake of ideals know that the coming hours will be difficult. Under the tons of bombs being showered on Baghdad, Basra, and Kuwait City, civilian and military deaths as well as the number of wounded will reach into the thousands, not to mention the strategic and nonstrategic infrastructure that will be destroyed. But Iraq alone will not be the great loser in this dirty war imposed upon it. Neither will the other countries of the southern hemisphere, although they will face serious economic hardships because of their poverty. The industrialized world will also be the great loser as its energy consumption will be disrupted in the middle of winter. We must not forget that oil is vital to the development of the countries of the northern hemisphere and to the life of their consumer societies, and in the early hours of the fighting in the Gulf, oil terminals in Saudi Arabia were going up in flames.

The 21st century will be a religious century if it is to be at all, warned Andre Malraux. War has broken out in the dawn of last decade of the 20th century, recalling the French writer's prediction as well as all the Biblical literature on the war to end all time. In the Gulf, an apocalyptic war is being waged against Islam as a rising competitor for power, the only force able to oppose the West since communism entered into a state of decay. After the Rushdie affair and the controversy over the wearing of Islamic scarves, the final stage of the war against Islam was launched on 16 January. Muslims are conscious of this, just as they have realized that the choice lies between life and death; there is no other alternative.

***Editorial Notes Impact of War on Third World**

91AF0679B Dakar LE TEMOIN in French
15 Jan 91 p 6

[Editorial by Moussa Paye: "The Dupes' War"]

[Text] If war breaks out this evening in the Arabian-Persian Gulf, it will be because the sharp-edged interests of the United States and the West have been driven like spurs into the body of international law. The war will be neither legitimate nor legal, and the annexation of Kuwait will have masked its deeper causes. It will be a war of great deceptions for the countries of the Third World, of which the former president of Tanzania, Julius

Nyerere, said: "In the current world economic system, we have but two rights: to sell at a cheap price and to buy at a high price."

Iraq sold its oil at a cheap price. Iraq bought its weapons at very high prices, running up a bill estimated at 70 billion French francs. The French arms industry will be sorry to lose such a client. One of the many paradoxes in this confrontation is that the arms purveyors have banded together to plan the destruction of Iraq's gigantic military potential.

Saddam Husayn wanted to escape his brethren's sad fate of selling cheaply and paying dearly. He wanted to break with the tradition of insecurity in which his Arab people lived, held in check by Israel. For that, Saddam had to win supremacy in the region.

If ever these three goals were accomplished, it was in the four months following the invasion of Kuwait. The surge in oil prices, Israel's panic, and the eclipse of Iran as the leading voice of anti-Americanism in the region conferred a singular stature on Saddam Husayn.

The seizure of Kuwait, however illegal it may be, is nonetheless justified in Arab public opinion. The monarchs' oil policy as dictated by the United States was asphyxiating Iraq, threatening the Iraqi people's comfortable standard of living, and weakening the Arab world as a whole.

It is revealing that the American intervention was initially labelled the defensive sounding "Desert Shield" implying the threat of an Iraqi attack. That was the first deception to which the armies of the heterogeneous coalition succumbed. Morocco, Syria, and Senegal thought they would be defending sacred territory.

Now that there is little likelihood of an Iraqi offensive, it is to be wondered what these armies have to say about American longings to attack Iraq. The contention that international law must be upheld is attractive but specious: No one has a right to drape themselves in it. The second deception by the Americans is to promote the belief that the vote on 29 November in favor of Resolution 678 gives the United States a mandate to attack as of 15 January. In actuality, Article 27 of the United Nations charter requires the unanimity of the Security Council, but one of its members, China, did not vote for that resolution.

The last deception is a collective one. Debt-ridden Third World countries dream of attracting new lines of credit by falling into line with the American strategy without knowing exactly where it might lead. One such country is Pakistan, which devotes one-third of its credits to arms purchases, while its national per capita income is no more than 350 dollars.

Turkey is an example of what the other countries are doing. While Turkey fans the flames of war, the Turkish

Army is camped in the interior of the country arrayed against several hundred striking miners marching on Ankara.

The ambiguous games at which the various parties are playing leave the question of alliances in the looming war unanswered. Aside from the equivocating that the Arab armies will engage in if Israel becomes implicated, it would be impossible for countries bordering on the site of the great battle—Jordan, Yemen, Sudan, and Palestine—to escape the turmoil.

One thing is certain: Iraq will not fight alone. At that point, the contention that Iraq is a country backed to the wall by the international community will collapse, to be replaced by a Homeric battle between the West and its back-up troops and the countries that refuse the American diktat. In the long term, Iran itself could be on the anti-American side: While it condemns the occupation of Kuwait, Iran has always viewed the American presence in the region as a threat.

All the more so because the Arab national fiber will not tolerate a massive bombardment of Arab populations. If it is not too late, the United Nations should distance itself from the American strategy. Otherwise, a few Third World consciences will not fail to recall the fact that the United Nations has conducted all its wars in the army of the United States against Third World countries...and that it has not won a single one of them.

Togo

Liberia Rebel Leaders, Sawyer Meet in Lome

Eyadema Receives Prince Johnson

*AB2602210391 Lome Domestic Service
in French 1900 GMT 26 Feb 91*

[Text] The leader of the Independent National Patriotic Front of Liberia is in Lome. He was received in audience this morning at the Presidential Palace by the head of state, General Gnassingbe Eyadema. After the audience, which was attended by Koffi Essao, permanent under-secretary at the Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Ministry, Prince Johnson told Etteh Dovi that he had come to thank President Eyadema for the success of the summit on Liberia and get his advice:

[Begin Johnson recording in English fading into French translation] It is a pleasure for me and my delegation to be back in the Republic of Togo after the extraordinary summit of the Economic Community of West African States Mediation Committee on the Liberian problem. My mission here with His Excellency President Gnassingbe Eyadema is peace. I have come to express by deepest gratitude for all that he did for us during the summit here. At this summit we found solutions to the Liberian problem. I have come to Gen. Eyadema because he is one of the great leaders in the subregion

and the world, one of the world's wise men, and a peace initiator. I have come to seek his advice.

As you know, the Togolese and Liberian peoples maintain very good relations and because of these good relations, since Liberia is in trouble, we have to turn to Togo and its president in order to find solutions to our problems. I have come back to show my deep gratitude to Gen. Gnassingbe Eyadema and to take the opportunity to get his advice before the Liberian national conference. All I can say is that the topic of our discussions was peace. I cannot give further details. [end recording]

Taylor, Sawyer Meet

*AB2702204491 London BBC World Service
in English 1709 GMT 27 Feb 91*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] For the first time, Liberian rebel leader Charles Taylor and the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West Africa States]-sponsored interim president, Amos Sawyer, have met and held talks. They had been avoiding each other at a series of meetings trying to settle the Liberian conflict, and Taylor has persistently refused to recognize the interim government or Amos Sawyer's position, saying that he is the man who should be head of the Liberian government. Well the meeting happened in Lome, the Togo capital, where a number of the factions in the conflict have gathered. Our reporter Scott Sterns is there. On the line, Robin White asked him how the meeting had gone between Charles Taylor and Amos Sawyer.

[Begin recording] [Sterns] Well toward the end of the session, we could hear laughter in the room at the State House, and it is definitely seen to be a meeting of high spirits. The press was called in briefly as they were leaving. Taylor called it a meeting of old friends looking to find a common ground to resolve their differences. For the first time, he recognized Sawyer's interim presidency, saying the men were meeting as president to aspiring president, but Taylor restated his intention to contend the interim presidency at the national conference on March 15th as well as recognizing Sawyer's right to run at that time.

[White] Are they going to be holding more discussions?

[Sterns] Yes, there are more talks planned for later this afternoon at the presidential guesthouse between Sawyer, Taylor, and their associates. Sawyer, after the meeting, said he and Taylor had never had personal differences and promised that the men and their aides would continue meeting until an agreement is reached, but what sort of agreement on what issues remains unclear.

[White] Now this meeting has come a bit out of the blue. I mean what is the point of it apart from to bring Sawyer and Taylor together?

[Sterns] Well undoubtedly it has to do with the specifics of the ECOMOG [ECOWAS Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] technical committee monitoring a nationwide cease-fire. But it surely must also involve the composition of this national conference which will really decide what the conference concludes more than once the conference is actually convened—again who comes, how many votes they have, what the structure of the conference is going to be. [sentence as heard] I believe that's mostly what they are talking about today. Taylor's spokesman, Ernest Eastman, said progress was made on all fronts, though he would not describe any of those fronts, but including the composition of the national conference, so that is an issue.

[White] So it looks as though the peace process might be back on course again or what?

[Sterns] Well again it is another shifting alliance in this whole Liberian peace process. Sawyer's designated minister of foreign affairs, Bacchus Matthews, said we are all Liberians here, we have worked together before, and we will work together again. So now it is though they have just met for the first time this morning. After almost six hours, they seem, at least aides seem to be saying that there is great ground for cooperation between the two groups.

[White] Now Prince Johnson is also there. What is he doing?

[Sterns] Well he is in a nearby hotel. He was on television last night saying that he had come to thank President Eyadema for negotiating the previous Lome cease-fire agreement and that he was here to consult on the formation of the national conference, again what Sawyer and Taylor are undoubtedly talking about today. But Prince was not at the session today, and when we went to

try to speak with him at the hotel, we were told by the Togolese military that Mr. Johnson would not be receiving guests today, most specifically members of the press. [end recording]

Eyadema Receives Sawyer, Taylor

*AB2702214291 Lome Domestic Service
in French 1900 GMT 27 Feb 91*

[Text] After the three sides in the Liberian conflict signed the cease-fire agreement opening the way for establishing lasting peace in that country, which has been ruined by a civil war for more than a year, Togolese head of state General Gnassingbe Eyadema, at the request of the Liberian factions, received Liberian Interim President Amos Sawyer, National Patriotic Front of Liberia Chairman Charles Taylor, and Independent National Patriotic Front of Liberia Chairman General Prince Johnson this morning at the Presidential Palace in Lome. This meeting was in line with the the Togolese president's efforts to make Liberians bury their personal passions, interests, and ambitions and strive for peace.

During the audience, Amos Sawyer and Charles Taylor, who were accompanied by their delegations, held profound discussions lasting more than six hours to remove difficulties which might disturb applying the cease-fire agreement signed in Lome on 13 February. This is the first time since the interim government was established that Amos Sawyer and Charles Taylor have met, thanks to the mediation of President Eyadema, whose attachment to the problems affecting peace and security in Africa and the subregion is well known.

After their meeting, Amos Sawyer and Charles Taylor were reconciled and promised to do everything possible to apply the cease-fire agreement and the Lome resolutions which constitute the first conditions for success of the national conference slated for 15 March in Liberia.

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

March 1, 1991

